THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Eastern Question.

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THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russian Preparations for War.

A gentleman writing to a London journal from St. Petersburg, September 30, says:—

The Eastern question is again looming on the political horizon, and quiet rumors are beginning to be substantiated by facts. Here, in the palace, it is no longer a secret that Russia will seek the earliest opportunity to disengage herself from the obligations of the Treaty of Paris. There are many rumors afloat—some correct, many false—about the policy and actions of the Russian Government with regard to this important question.

I herewith furnish you with a few facts, for the accuracy of which I can vouch:—

1. Russia is actively pushing forward her armaments.

2. Soldiers on unlimited furlough have received orders to be ready at the shortest notice to return to the ranks.

3. There is a movement of troops towards the south.

4. The abrogation of the Treaty of Paris, or at least a part of it, is looked forward to as a certain result of the present disastrous struggle between Prussia and France.

With regard to the movement of troops towards the South, the ostensible reason is the following:—The Emperor intends starting from Tsarskoe Selo, near Petersburg, for the Crimea, on the 24th (O. S.) of this month. He purposes holding a grand review on his arrival at Kieff, and for that object all the troops in that part of Russia have for some time been en route for that city. It remains to be seen whether after displaying themselves before the Emperor, the troops will return, or whether the review is only put forward as an excuse to enable the Government to assemble troops in the South without exciting suspicion.

As to the fourth point, the firm idea here among all classes is, that England alone will never come forward in aid of the Turks. France, say they, will be thoroughly crippled with the present struggle, and England will have nothing to do but to acquiesce in whatever Russia may propose. She may grumble, but single-handed she will never fight. It is said that the Emperor, on hearing of the capitulation at Sedan, drank off a bumper and, striking his glass on the table, exclaimed, "At last there's an end to the Treaty of Paris." This may or may not be true, but it sufficiently indicates the direction of public opinion here. And, after all, who can blame the Russians, politically speaking, for endeavoring to seize the first occasion of extricating themselves from a position which they have always considered as humiliating.

There seems to be no doubt, and, in fact, I was informed yesterday only, by competent authority, that territorial aggrandizement is far from entering into the plans of Prince Gortschakoff. The great desire is to obtain liberty of action on the Black Sea. There is no knowing, however, how rapidly this idea may expand, should not the affairs of France take a more favorable turn.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

When Admiral Farragut made his visit two years ago to Constantinople, he made a formal application to the Turkish Government for leave to pass the Bosphorus; and, as he expressed it in a private conversation, "poke his nose into the Black Sea." While the request was under consideration, and while the authorities were eagerly asking the various foreign ambassadors and envoys what consequences such a precedent might be likely to entail, the Admiral got his steam up, and, with all his flags flying, passed quietly up the straits and entered the Black Sea. As though to show that it was through no curiosity to see Odessa, nor to visit the site of Sebastopol, that he came, he cruised about for a few hours, and returned to the anchorage before Constantinople the following day. Such, at least, is the story told here, and I believe it has met no contradiction. I only mention it now as having a strange relation to a paragraph which has just appeared in a St. Petersburg paper, the *Wiedemosti*, whose Odessa correspondent writes thus:—"The rumor goes here that General Ignatieff has presented to the Porte a formal demand for the revision of the treaty of 1856. Meanwhile, Odessa is preparing a grand and festive reception for the fleet which the Russian Government has purchased in America, and which, to the number of seventeen iron-clads, will demand the right to pass the Bosphorus under American colors and enter the Black Sea. Should this demand be refused—eighteen days being given for the deliberation on it—the troops of the Czar are to enter and occupy the Danubian provinces." I simply give you this as a sample of the sort of tidings that meet ready acceptance among many here. The anxiety of the Russian Government journals to deny any warlike intentions, or any projects of aggression with regard to Turkey, are understood at Constantinople as almost the invariable precursors of a quarrel; and this is an apprehension shared by the Austrian Cabinet, however little it is felt or acknowledged by our authorities of Downing street.

AN EXCITING ELECTION.

The Italian Plebiscitum—How the "Leonines" Voted in Rome.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes from Rome, October 2:—

"Despite the prohibitions, the manœuvres to prevent their voting, the banner of the inhabitants of the Leonine City floats alone in front of the Senators' Palace of the Capitol. Six thousand Romans, inhabitants of the Borgo, simply because St. Peter's and the Vatican chanced to be built in their midst, condemned to have their Rione, reduced to a Catholic Ghetto—as one of their returned exiles put it pithily—impossible! So the 'Leonines' gave it clearly to be understood that vote they should, vote they would, if prevented legally, by setting up a private *plebiscite* of their own. The Giunta was at its wits' ends, Lanza having so expressly exhorted them 'not to embroil him further with the Pope.' At last some wit suggested that, instead of summoning the Romans, they vote by classes or corporations—merchants, tailors, soldiers, sailors. Thus, they had a mind the Leonines could come in. The idea was adopted, and the different arts and trades chose their rendezvous, and with flags and music marched to the different voting places, and thence to the piazza of the Capitol up the Via Crucis, down the central staircase, at the foot of which are the two Egyptian lions. Each corporation was hailed with a burst of music from one of the three bands which occupied the piazza, the squeaking, piping efforts of the 'orphans' band being decidedly *en amateur*. The most imposing procession was that of the artisans—over 5000—and the inimitable gesture of their standard-bearer as he turned at the top of the central staircase, between the statues of Castor and Pollux, and, pointing to the immense line, seven file deep, which reached down to the Gesù, exclaimed, 'Here are the four *faziosi*,' or disturbers of the peace, will never be forgotten by those who heard and saw. He alluded, of course, to the Papal expression that there are but 'four malcontents in Rome.'

"The most respectable procession was that of the jewellers, about 2000, with their flag, 'Arte degli Orafi.' The most touching procession was that of the returned exiles, who, if all were here, would amount to 20,000. They came with their flag, 'Returned Exiles,' and had a magnificent welcome. But the procession of the day was that of the Leonines. The illegal voters had prepared a crystal urn, in which they deposited their '81's' with a notary to unlawfully witness, sign, and seal. All night they worked at their banners; at 11 they started from the Piazza San Pietro, deafening Pope, cardinals, and priests with the 'Royal March.' They had over forty banners. Our eyes grew dazzled at the eternal 'Si, si, si. We will the annexation.' The flag of the city was splendid, with 'Citta Leonina,' in Roman characters, 'Si, Si, Si,' and the words 'Liberty and Work.' At least 2000, on they marched, with their sealed crystal urn in front, applauded by the spectators on the pavement, by the myriads from the balconies and windows. On to the Capitol, where each voted *in propria persona*, amid the shouts of the populace and the music of the bands. The Papal soldiers forgot to wind up the St. Angelo clock on the morning of the 20th, and the Leonines insist that it shall never be wound up more."

A STRANGE STORY.

That Combat in the Air—Belligerent Aeronautics.

The telegraph, awhile ago, mentioned the fact of a battle between French and Prussian aeronauts up in the air. Now we have the following details:—

From the Belgian Nouvelles du Jour.

"PARIS, Oct. 1.—Nadar returned September 30 to Paris. His return was not effected without trouble, although his balloon was directed by a good wind and favorable currents since his departure from Tours. But let me relate the particulars of his voyage in chronological order:—He left Tours at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the bold aeronaut arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3000 metres above the fort at Charenton. At this time, as the Intrepide, which was the name of M. Nadar's balloon, appeared in sight, a second balloon was seen in the horizon. M. Nadar was observed to display a long streamer with the French national colors. Immediately afterwards a national flag floated from the car of the other balloon.

"Vigorous hurrahs and cries of 'C'est Durouff,' from the garrison of the fort, greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts, whose balloons gradually approached. Suddenly, and when at a short distance from each other, a loud report was heard in the air, which report was followed by a series of explosions. These were at first supposed to be victorious signals or demonstrations, until M. Nadar was seen to fling himself into the netting of his balloon, and to cling to its sides. During this time the other aeronaut continued discharging shots at M. Nadar and his balloon. The Intrepide was descending rapidly, and it appeared evident to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had happened above. But mark what the French flag of the neighboring balloon came to. It was withdrawn, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place.

"All was explained. 'Treason!' 'It is a Prussian balloon!' 'He has fired on the Intrepide!' were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. Nadar was supposed to have been lost. He was seen to descend rapidly in his car, and his balloon had once more nearly reached the earth. He however, cast out his ballast, and he again ascends. M. Nadar again clambers up the network of his balloon, and by a marvellous effort he succeeds in stopping the hole made in his balloon by the shot of his adversary.

"The Intrepide then becomes the assailant, and several shots were fired from the car into the Prussian balloon, which suddenly whirled about and fell to the ground with giddy velocity. As soon as it reached the earth a detachment of Uhlans, who were on the plain, and who had been following the aerial combatants throughout this exciting struggle, rushed forth, and surrounding the balloon, received their champion—God knows in what condition. They then hastened off at full speed to the Prussian advanced posts. In the meantime M. Nadar descended safely at Charenton, where he is still at this moment."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

INSIDE PICTURES OF PARIS.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:—"The presence of the Prussians at the gates, and the sound of the cannon, have at last sobered this frivolous people. Always acting, they are now acting the part of Spartans. It is somewhat amusing to see the stern gloom on the faces of patriots one meets who were singing and shouting a few days ago—more particularly as it is by no means difficult to distinguish beneath this outward gloom a certain keen relish, founded upon the feeling that the part is well played. One thing, however, is certain, order has at length been evolved from disorder. Except in the morning, hardly any armed men are to be seen in the streets, and even in the central boulevards, except when there is a report of some success or during an hour in the evening, there are no crowds. In the fighting fauxbourgs there is a real genuine determination to fight it out to the last. Men, women, and children are all of one mind in the quarters of the workingmen.

THE FRENCH "INTELLIGENT CONTRABAND."

"Villagers who have slipped through the lines and who play the part of the intelligent contraband of the American civil war are our informants. They represent the Prussian army without food, almost without clothing, bitterly repenting their advance into France, demoralized by the conviction that few of them will be again in their homes. We are treated every day, too, to the details of heroism on the part of Mobiles and Nationales, which would make Achilles himself jealous. There is, we are told, a wonderful artilleryman in the fort before St. Denis, the perfection of whose aim carries death and destruction into the Prussian ranks.

CRITICAL AMERICANS.

"Americans who are here complain very much of the Parisians in not using the spade more than they do. Earthworks, which played so large a part in the defense of Richmond, are unknown here. Barricades made of paving-stones in the streets, and forts of solid masonry outside, are considered the *ne plus ultra* of defensive works."

INSIDE OF STRASBURG.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"A few hours of occupation by the German troops sufficed to change the aspect of affairs in this city in a very suggestive fashion. Strasburg was immediately declared free from all requisitions. Further, large quantities of fresh meat, bread, and wine were sent into the town, and everything was supplied which could be required by the sick and wounded. Germany has now for Strasburg the tenderness of a mother who greets a child wounded by involuntary maternal severity. There never had been any serious want in the hospitals any more than there had been hunger in the city; but the people were getting to the end of their resources, and another week or two would have told a serious tale."

WOMEN IN THE ARMY.

Two well-known actresses on the French boards, Mad'lles Massin and Mignard, have enlisted in the National Guards as *cantonieres*. Several of the male actors have already enlisted either in the National Guards or Mobiles. General Trochu is said to be descended from Racine.

RIVALLING MARK TWAIN.

The war map supplied to the French officers is said to rival that produced by Mark Twain. It is a mixture of absurd geographical blunders. The Rhine, judging it by the scale on which the rest of the country is represented, would be nearly five miles wide, and does not rise, as is commonly believed, in the Alps, but proceeds from the Lake of Constance. Some of the French papers, indeed, console themselves with the reflection that, disastrous as the war has been, it would have been much worse had the Emperor fulfilled his promise of leading his troops into Germany.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Trochu Anxious for Peace.

The Gambetta Party Implacable.

The Prussians at Orleans

Effect of the War on Germany

DOMESTIC NEWS.

An Earthquake in Ohio.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

A Naval Engagement Imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Despatches from Hamburg state that ten French ships of war are outside of Heligoland. None are in sight off the mouth of the Elbe. Preparations to meet the French vessels have been made in the Weser.

Thirty Post Offices

have been organized under the Bavarian officials in the Departments of Alsace and Lorraine.

A Desire for Peace.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.—The *Etoile Belge* says it is believed that Trochu and some of the other members of the provisional government are desirous of peace, while Gambetta, Minsster of the Interior, is implacable.

Napoleon's Private Affairs.

GENEVA, Oct. 20.—General Fleury has arrived at Lausanne, to arrange the private affairs of the French Emperor.

Prussian Arrogance Condemned.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The *Times*, in its review of the continental situation this morning, censures the arrogance of the Prussians in their terms for peace, and approves the language of the Emperor that "no government yielding a foot of French territory as a condition of peace could retain its power a day."

General Burnside

has found it necessary to deny that he has been commissioned by the American Government to offer peace propositions of any kind.

Ten French Frigates

are anchored off Dunkirk with their fires banked.

Rumor says that the mission of Laurier from the French Government to London is to negotiate a loan.

Bourbaki's Refusal.

The *Morning Telegraph* has reason to believe that General Bourbaki's refusal to command the beaten army of the Loire, was due to a very natural feeling, and that his offer to command the army of the North is considered a subterfuge, as that army is not likely to be formep at all.

The Prussians in Orleans.

The conduct of the Germans in Orleans, according to the Prussian account, is much different from that ascribed to them by the French newspapers. They were perfectly orderly, and the occupation was unattended by any violence or extortions. A Prussian paper says, in the absence of skilled men from their usual industry, Germany is a heavier loser than France by this war.

The Italian Mails.

FLORENCE, Oct. 20.—The Italian mails are all forwarded by way of Brindisi at present, instead of Marseilles.

Ill-treatment of the Pope.

A circular has been issued by the Italian Government protesting against the rumors of ill-treatment of the Pope. He is perfectly free and independent. All Italy asks is a ratification of any determination on his part to leave Rome, in order that the honor and respect due to his office may be paid him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nevada Politics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Hon. Aaron A. Sargent arrived here to-day from San Francisco, having accomplished the journey in six days and fourteen hours. His colleague, Hon. J. A. Johnson has also arrived. Senators Cole and Casserly are in San Francisco.

Mr. Sargent, who has been stumping Nevada, says, as the result of his observations, that that State will give about twelve hundred majority for the State and the Congressional Republican ticket.

Last Monday and Tuesday the

First Snow

of the season fell in the Rocky Mountains.

FROM THE WEST.

Earthquake Shock.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—A very sensible shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at about 7 o'clock, lasting 15 or 20 seconds.

The National Bank building, Atwater block, and other large buildings swayed to and fro, causing the persons occupying the upper stories to flock into the streets in the greatest consternation. The same shock was plainly felt in Meadville, Pa., but it cannot be traced to any other locality.

FROM CHINA.

Punishment of the Tien-tsin Assassins.

DONDON, Oct. 20.—Later advices from China are much more pacific. A despatch dated Tientsin, [Sept. 30, says two mandarins have been transported and fifteen men beheaded for complicity in the outrages on French residents. Besides, an embassy is preparing to go to France.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet and less firm at 15½@15½c. Flour dull and irregular; Howard Street superfine, $5@5 75; do. extra, $6@6 75; do. family, $7@8 50; City Mills superfine, $5@6 75; do. extra, $6 25@7 25; do. family, $7 50@9 75; Western superfine, $5@5 25; do. extra, $5 75@6 50; do. family, $6 50@7 50. Wheat steady; Maryland amber, $1 65@1 70; good to prime, $1 49@1 60; common to fair, $1 20@1 35. Corn dull; white, 70@90c.; yellow, 75@80c.; Western, 70@80c. Oats dull at 45@48c. Rye, 105@95c. Mess Pork firm at $27. Bacon firm and very scarce; rib sides, 18c; clear do., 18½c.; hams, 25c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky firm at 93c.

THE KU-KLUX.

North Carolina Horrors, Butcheries, Whippings and Tortures—School and Church Incendiarism.

The Raleigh *Standard* of a recent date says:—

The tale is a terrible one, but it must be told. The world should know what has obstructed law—what has subverted government—what has banished peace and filled North Carolina with wailings, fear, and woe. The world should know why a resort to the military arm was imperative. The world should know that instead of exaggeration not one half has been told.

The following statement is furnished from the record. We commend the catalogue of outrages and crimes to the attentive consideration of our friends throughout the country. It is the voice of the bleeding, dying poor.

(The *Standard* then proceeds to print a terrible list, occupying two columns of its paper, of recent outrages, enumerating over 60 flagrant cases, and says that hundreds of other cases of scourging and mutilation are necessarily omitted. We take from the account a few of the most prominent outrages.)

The jail of Greene county broken open, and five men taken out; their throats cut and their bodies thrown in Contentnea creek.

The jail of Lenoir county broken open, five men taken out, their throats cut, and their bodies thrown in Neuse river.

The jail of Orange county broken open, three men shot at. Two escaped, but one was wounded, and died thereof.

The sheriff of Jones county and colonel of militia shot and killed from behind a blind, in the open day, on the public highway. His death was decreed by a Ku-klux camp in the adjoining county of Lenoir. He was hated because he was a Northern man and a Republican.

The colonel of the militia of Jones county, and a justice of the peace, shot and killed in the open day while at work in his saw-mill. A colored man with him at the same time badly shot.

The family of Daniel Blue, colored, murdered in Moore county. Blue was wounded and escaped. His wife was killed. She was *enciente*. His five other children were murdered, the house set on fire, and the bones of all found next morning.

Two white men of the name of McLeod murdered in Cumberland. The men who murdered them had painted faces. The Ku-klux charged the murder on colored men, and one colored man was killed by them on account of it.

A colored minister of the Gospel in Gulf township, Chatham county, compelled to take a torch and burn his own church, which he and others had built on his own land. The next morning, after the Ku-klux had departed, the melancholy sight was presented of the minister and his congregation holding prayer over the ashes of his church.

A colored woman drowned in a mill-pond in Orange county, because she had been "impudent" to a white lady! This is the only charge.

A colored boy in Orange county taken at midnight from his father while they were burning charcoal and hanged. The charge was that he had made some improper and foolish remarks about the white ladies. His body hung ten days until the vultures partly consumed it, and no one during that time dared to take him down.

Wyatt Outlaw, a colored man, was hanged near the Court House in Graham, Alamance county. He was a leading Republican, an industrious mechanic, and a man of unblemished character. His *offense* was that Governor Holden had appointed him a justice of the peace, and he had accepted the appointment, and was President in that county of the Union League of America. It was charged that he had incited colored men to fire on the Ku-klux on the public highways, but this statement can be disproved by respectable witnesses. He was dragged from his house at midnight, his little son clinging to him as long as he could, and his aged mother pleading for him. He was hanged near the Court House, that the Ku-klux might show their contempt for the civil law.

The Rev. Mr. Conliss, a native of Vermont, and a teacher of a colored school at Company Shops, Alamance, was taken from his house at night and badly whipped. His wife endeavored to protect him, and was struck on the head with a heavy pistol and badly wounded. Mr. Conliss was lame and went on crutches; but the Ku-klux had no mercy on the poor old crippled man. He was whipped because he taught a colored school and was a loyal man.

John W. Stephens, State Senator, from the county of Carroll, was murdered in the open day, in the court-house in the town of Yanceyville. He was killed in the court-house, in open day, to show Ku-klux contempt for the civil law.

Sam. Allen was driven from his house near Leesburg, Caswell county. A few nights afterwards some colored men, friends of his, were watching at his house with his wife while he was concealed in the woods. The Ku-klux appeared, these colored men fled, and Robin Jacobs, one of them, and an old man, not being able to get away, was shot through the head and killed.

The Ku-klux of Rockingham county made a raid and fired into a house and shot a colored woman through the brain and killed her. In the same county, in another case, they thrust chunks of wood on fire into the faces and mouths of their victims!

THE STORM ON THE LAKES.

Loss of a Steam Propeller and Several Lives—The Wrecks at Cleveland.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has the following concerning the great gale on Lake Erie of Monday night, in which so many vessels and lives were lost:—

Seldom has so terrific a gale swept over the lake, and never has one visited this vicinity which caused so much loss of life and property in so short a time. The night was extraordinarily dark. As it approached midnight it was evident that a severe storm was brewing, and many vessels made all sail for port. At about 12½ o'clock, as the sailors report, a hurricane burst upon the lake all at once, and many a captain barely had time to put about his craft and let down canvas upon the run before the gale was upon them. A score of gales seemed condensed in one, and the wind could almost be seen to blow.

Rain fell during most of the continuance of the gale. On the lake the scene was awful. Captain Gouidier, the pier lighthouse-keeper, and Captain Kennedy, the Custom House officer on night duty, kept watch on the pier, looking for vessel lights, occasionally catching a glimpse of a vessel's light rocking on the waves now in sight, now lost in the water gulfs.

At about 2 o'clock they saw a craft but a few feet east of the lighthouse, and heard the agonized cries for help of the ill-fated crew. Not a person could be seen, and only once in a while, as the overturned vessel was lifted on the crest of a wave into the rays from the lighthouse feebly penetrating the darkness, could a black something be spied on the water. A life-boat was not far off—one which is here for the express purpose of rescuing people under such circumstances—yet for all the services to which it could be then put it might never have been sent here, because it was securely locked in a building, and there was no crew to man it even could it be obtained and launched. For a few brief moments the cries of the helpless sailors struggling for existence were heard, and then, one by one, they ceased, and it was known that they were drowned, and, adding to the furious beating of the water, could now be heard the dull, heavy thump of the wreck against the pier. Another vessel was also seen drifting with the wind, almost in reach; but what manner of craft she was, or whether her crew were on board, could not be determined.

Soon after the break of day, people began to collect on the piers to look for wrecks and dead bodies. By 8 o'clock the gale had about spent itself, though all the forenoon a high wind and a very heavy sea prevailed. The barge Harvest had broken loose from the west pier, and was floating about. Floating in the water, just east of the pier was a scow, lying on her side, her bowsprit and gunwale out of the water, her mast, rigging, and broken fragments of the hull scattered all around. This was the vessel seen at night, from the crew of which came those heart-piercing cries. Two bodies were discovered in the water, one of which was pulled out, but the other drifted under the pier to keep company with the others, which doubtless are there yet.

The identity of this vessel could not be positively ascertained. On a piece of the hull floating in the water the word "Detroit" could be plainly seen, but nothing more. A number of sailors who collected around the wreck were positive that it was the wreck of the scow Mary Amelia, of Detroit, Capt. Kerr. To the north of the old passenger depot, being thrown heavily against a line of spiles, lay another wreck, the hull completely capsized, the masts and rigging floating near by. This little craft was owned by two brothers, Alexander and William Pierce, who lived on Dare street, West Side. They were both on board the vessel, Alexander being the captain and William assisting. With them was a boy, whom they took as cook. These three, like the five on the other craft, must, beyond the shadow of a doubt, have been drowned, and the two vessels must both have been lost while trying to make this port. Some two or three miles east of the river are the remnants of a wreck. A vessel was driven ashore and totally wrecked near the rolling mill there, and all on board must have been lost.

A GRIP AT LAST.

The French West Indies to be Ours—A Trade of $12,000,000 at Stake.

The N. Y. *World* to-day has the following slightly sensational Washington despatch:—

The conclusion arrived at by the administration in the matter of the recent representation made on behalf of the Prussian Government by Baron Gerolt is found to possess a startling significance in the light of some recent developments. Even before the 10th of this month the Prussian Government was very much disturbed by the repeated and heavy shipments of arms and ammunition from this country to France, and on that day its anxiety was deepened by the adoption by the French Government of a decree which substantially announced that improved arms would be received by France from any quarter in any quantity, and paid for at the highest prices. Baron Gerolt made known the representation of his Government here, and it is now very well ascertained that the administration has taken, in reply, substantially the same position as that taken by Earl Granville, to wit:—That neutral governments cannot be held, under international law, to act as detectives against their citizens in order to prevent a private traffic in arms with belligerent powers. This doctrine being one not heretofore held by this Government, and being, in fact, the theory on which England maintains her view of the Alabama claims, an explanation of such a sudden change in our views has been sought, and there is reason to believe the secret appears in an understanding between the administration and the French Government of Tours.

By the terms of this rumored understanding, the United States are to shape their views of international law upon the subject of the neutrality required of them in the present European war in such a way as to give the fullest scope to the exportation of arms and war *material* generally from this country to France, and in return the Tours Government is to give the United States an opportunity to secure the long-sought foothold in the Caribbean by the sale of the French colonies in that sea. So far as regards the administration's share in this arrangement, the recent neutrality proclamation was purposely so worded as to open the door for the widest exportation of arms to France by failing to announce any prohibition upon such exportation, and thus, by implication, assuring all dealers that no interference need be apprehended from this Government. The part to be played by the Tours government is yet to be considered. The French West Indies consist of the greater portion of the Windward Isles, or Martinique, Guadaloupe, Marie-Galante, Desirado, and Saintes, with the northern portion of St. Martin, and extend from Porto Rico in a southerly curve to the mouth of the Oronoco, thus forming the eastern end of the Antilles, as Cuba and Porto Rico constitute the western.

As to the intrinsic value of the islands involved in this diplomacy, the annual trade is worth fully $12,000,000, the value of the agricultural products of Martinique alone being some $2,500,000 a year. Coffee, sugar, indigo, etc., are easily raised, and the usual tropical market for flour, timber, and manufactured goods is one that contains fortunes. The total population of these dependencies is something over a quarter of a million, and the area 600 square miles. The price is in doubt, but the money paid for Alaska, $7,000,000 gold, would not be dear.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Serious Charge.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The court is to-day occupied with the trial of a colored boy, upon the charge of violating the person of a little white girl, aged nine years. The child was positive in her identification of the prisoner, saying that while she was in the street on the night of the 6th inst., looking at a surprise party, he induced her to go with him, and there accomplished his design. The defense is an alibi, setting forth that the prisoner was at his home all of the evening in question, and did not go out of the house from dusk until the following morning. He is represented by Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., who, in his argument to the jury, told many interesting anecdotes illustrative of the unreliability of these charges, and the scrutiny with which a jury should scan them. The case is yet on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Oct. 20, 1870.

The loan market is generally quiet, though the stock dealers continue to keep the banks fairly occupied in attending to their wants. The activity noted at the Stock Exchange yesterday has subsided, but the shifting of loans inseparable from such a large amount of speculation affects the market for several days subsequently. The supply and demand are fairly poised at this time and rates are thus held steady, but with a gradual decline in the regular mercantile demand for discount loans we may fairly expect a corresponding fall in the asking rates. To-day call loans are active but easy at 5@6 per cent., and choice business paper is in demand at 7@9 per cent.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 112¾@113⅜, opening and closing at 112¾.

Governments are also dull, and prices are without a single change.

The stock market was dull and depressed. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 104½; and City 6s, new bonds, at 102¾@102¾.

Small sales of Reading Railroad at 50 1-16@50¼, the latter b. o.; Lehigh Valley at 58⅝; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26½@26¾, the latter b. o.; 42 was offered for Little Schuylkill and 60 for Pennsylvania. The rest of the list was neglected. Central Transportation stock was taken at 50½, and Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway at 21.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

FIRST BOARD.

$2100 Pa 6s 1 se.	105¼	400 sh Read.	50 1-16
$200 City 6s, N.	102¼	100 do.	b20. 50⅛
$2100 do.	102¼	100 do.	b5. 50⅛
$300 do.	c. 102½	10 do.	s5wn. 50 3-16
$1000 Pa R 2 mt 6s.	101	100 do.	50⅜
$6000 Leh V R n bds reg.	49¼	200 do.	c. 50⅜
$1000 do.	cp. 97¼	100 do.	b30. 50¼
$35000 Amer Gold	s5wn. 112¾	28 sh Leh Val.	58¾
$10,000 do.	5wn. 112¾	5 sh Penna R.	c. 60¾
$2000 C & A m 6s, '89 2dys.	97¾	30 sh Cent Trans.	50¾
$800 Leh 6s, '84.	89¾	10 sh 17th & 19th St	21
$200 do.	90	400 sh Ph & E R.	26¼
		200 do.	b60. 26¼
		100 do.	26¾
		51 sh O C & A R.	44¼

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@114; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 112¼@112¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 5s 10-40, 106¾@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 112¾@113.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113¾	10 20 A. M.	112⅞
10·05 "	113	10 27 "	113
10·10 "	112⅞	10·30 "	113⅛
10·11 "	113	11·20 "	113
10·12 "	113⅛	12.00 M.	112⅞
10 13 "	113	12·27 P. M	113

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.—The Flour market is less active, but steady. There is very little demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. 500 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4 50@4 75; extras at $5 25@5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5 75@6 75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 50@6 75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6 50@7 25; and fancy brands at $7 37½@8 25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is hardly so firm, and there is very little inquiry except for prime red and amber. Sales of 6500 bushels at $1 34@1 35 for Indiana red; $1 32 for Delaware do.; $1 49@1 57 for amber; and $1 50 for choice Indiana white. Rye is held at 90c. for Western. Corn is quiet and prices favor buyers. Sales of yellow at 80@81c., and Western mixed at 75@80c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 50@52c., and Pennsylvania at 49@50c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 per ton.

Whisky is firm, and 95 barrels Western from-bound sold at 95c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was a better feeling in commercial circles to-day, particularly among the dry goods dealers, to whom the colder weather promises a larger business, as the heavier fabrics will now receive the demand which had been postponed by the pleasant weather of the past few weeks. The up town retail business is very active. Among the exporters there is a sharp competition for freights, and a falling off in the shipments of cotton is expected this week, as the charters are nearly all for the carrying of that. The last mentioned article was more active to-day, and the shipping grades were 1@2c higher.

"The money market was easy, more so than on any day since the activity of last week. The prevailing rate in early business was six per cent. on stocks and five on governments; but before three o'clock large balances were offered at five per cent. on the former collaterals and at four on the latter. There is a heavy movement of goods to the West, in anticipation of higher rates on the railways, which goes far to compensate for movement of the crops to the Eastern cities. Strictly prime first-class acceptances are current at 7½@8 per cent.

"The Government sold a million of gold at the Sub-Treasury. The bids were twenty-seven in number, and for a total of over $2,860,000 at prices ranging from 112 66 112 77. The million was awarded at 112 77@112 60. The demand for cash gold in the Gold Room was so active in the afternoon that the buyers of the gold paid cash for nearly $2,000,000 of it and took it out of the Sub-Treasury. Usually payment for the gold was not made till the day subsequent to the sale. It was feared in some quarters that the draft of a million dollars of currency from the street would produce activity in money; but, as above shown, the market stood this sudden call and closed easy at five per cent. The Government will buy to-morrow two millions of bonds.

"An upward movement in the gold market was made to-day the accompaniment of a sharp attack on the stock market, on the theory that the latter should decline as the former advances. It so happens that the 'bulls' in gold are the 'bears' in stocks, and the movement in both markets was combined quite successfully. It changed that five-twenties came a little lower from London—89¾—so that a slight basis was given the 'bulls' on which to begin to advance the premium, but they derived their main success from another 'squeeze' in cash gold, which they made so scarce that the 'bears' paid 1-16 and ⅛ per cent. for the use of balances to make their deliveries at the Clearing House. In subsequent loans the market relaxed; but after 3 o'clock the apprehension started up afresh, and the bears at the close were bidding 3 64 for gold for to-morrow.

"The freer movement in the exports of the past few days has furnished the market with a better supply of commercial bills, and the bankers' rates were consequently weak at the nominal quotation of 10 for prime sixty-day bills and 109¾ for sight. In fact, the real sales of sixty-day bills were at 108⅝@108¾. It is supposed that the recent sharp advance was a portion of the programme of the desperate speculation of the 'bears' in stocks, who bought bills in hopes of embarrassing the 'bulls,' who, it will be remembered, had borrowed bills to procure money for carrying stocks. Moreover, the dearer rates for cash gold helped to weaken the market, affording another striking proof of the apparent hopelessness of endeavoring to stay the downward movement in gold. The 'bulls' no sooner stop one leak of their vessel than another appears. If they corner cash gold foreign exchange declines. If they run up the price of gold they let out cargo after cargo of cotton and produce. If they bid up exchange the exporters begin to fill orders from the other side. And so the circle of obstacles surrounds them on all sides."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....67 | 11 A. M.....73 | 2 P. M.....64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Ormus, Partangall, Antwerp, Workman & Co.

Schr Charlotte Fish, Williams, Boston, Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr H. B. McCauley, Hubbard, Norfolk, do.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Swed. bark Maria Margaretha, Daler, 83 days from Ivigtut, with saltpetre to Powers & Weightman—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Quickstep, Smith, 5 days from New Market, N. H., with mill wood to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, 13 days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Company.

Schr M. E. Vancleaf, Jones, 15 days from Charleston, with lumber to C. E. Baker—vessel to Warran & Gregg.

Schr Saco, Wilson, from St. Man's river, Md., with lumber.

Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, from Wellfleet, with merchandise.

Schr W. F. Byrn, Robinson, from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr J. H. Perry, Gillam, from New Bedford, with merchandise.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Sarah Clarke, Clarke, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Norwich.

Schr Sydney Price, Godfrey, from Portsmouth.

Schr Henry Croskey, Porter, from Providence.

Schr Odd Fellow, Connor, from White Hill.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, from

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE RESULT OF GENERAL GRANT'S INTERMEDDLING WITH NEW YORK POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Republican party of this State will fall an easy prey to its opponents at the annual election in November. It is torn by internal feuds, is utterly demoralized in a large number of Congressional districts, and its leading journals and principal candidates give signs of woe that all is lost. And why is this thus?

In the early summer the prospects of a Republican victory in the State this fall were cheering. The sanguine leaders of that party were confident of a triumph, while the Regency at Albany and the Sachems of Tammany felt at least doubtful of the result. There were solid grounds for the hopes of the Republicans and the fears of the Democrats. The Democratic ascendancy in the State Capitol during the previous winter had exhibited no marked improvement, especially in the matter of venal and corrupt legislation, over that of the Republicans in former years. The Democratic administration in this city had rent the party asunder, and the malcontents, under the lead of O'Brien, Ledwith, and their associates, had organized such a powerful opposition against Tammany Hall that the magnates of the party began to fear that the regular Democratic tickets would fail to receive a majority of the votes in this city in November.

At this critical juncture General Grant got it into his head that the Hon. Horace Greeley doubted the expediency of his renomination to the Presidency, and that Senator Fenton was plotting to become his successor in 1872; and so the President fastened a quarrel upon the wily politician of Chautauqua and turned the cold shoulder upon the philosopher of Chappaqua. The President commenced his war against Fenton by appointing the Hon. Thomas Murphy Collector of this port against his strenuous opposition, which Fenton based upon the ground that Murphy had done his best to defeat the Republican State ticket in 1866, when Fenton was the candidate for Governor. Grant followed up this attack at the Saratoga Convention by preventing the election of Fenton to the chair of that body, while at the same time he dealt a foul blow at Greeley by crushing his aspirations for the nomination to the Governorship, a distinction upon which the founder of the party that made Grant President, but to which Grant never belonged, had set his heart.

This quarrel with Fenton and this insult to Greeley have produced their legitimate fruits by carrying discord, acrimony, and discouragement into the Republican ranks in every county of the State. Their influence has been felt in at least a dozen of the strongest Republican Congressional districts, rendering it almost impossible to nominate candidates after hundreds of ballotings, and producing irreconcilable splits and the probable loss of Republican Congressmen in two or three districts. Their baleful effects are felt, too, in a score of Assembly districts, and, unless promptly checked, which the factionists seem not to desire, will surely give the Democrats a majority in that body. They have torn the Republican party in this city into shreds, making each wing of the belligerents a good deal more eager to beat its rival than to reduce the Democratic majority on Manhattan Island, and thus doubtless convincing General Sharpe, the United States Marshal, that his plans for helping the Republicans at the polls will be of no practical use, and discouraging the Young Democracy in their fight against Tammany, which they gallantly keep up, though badly crippled, their numbers diminished, and their hopes blighted by the treachery of Littlejohn and his Republican associates in the Legislature last winter.

All this is the result of General Grant's unseemly and unskilful interference with the local elections of this State, and his unprovoked quarrel with one of its most adroit politicians, and his ungenerous efforts to crush the aspirations of one of its oldest and most distinguished journalists—and all to secure what he will not obtain, a renomination to the Presidency; for from this hour forward Reuben E. Fenton and Horace Greeley, backed by a majority of the Republicans of New York, will labor to prevent it. And they will succeed!

A FRENCH PHILOSOPHER ON THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whatever may be thought of French strategy or French political skill at the present time, the intellect of "the great nation" shines forth as brightly as in her best days. In reading the recent exposition of the French and German question, made in the *Revue des deux Mondes* of September 15, by the famous philosopher and historian, M. Renan, one can only say that the race which produces such minds cannot perish under the worst calamities. For a scholar warmly loving his country, working amid the smoke of battle, and with his beloved land trampled by hostile armies, and the star of his nation, so long a guide to modern civilization, setting in gloom and darkness—for such a man to write of the war and its causes, somewhat as if he were gazing from the interplanetary spaces on the sorrows and struggles of earth, with a candor and love for truth which no prejudice could for a moment dim, is surely one of the highest victories of the human intellect. It elevates human reason to think that it is capable of such triumphs.

Practically, the statement of this eminent and candid scholar is of great value, as showing the utmost that can be said on the French side of the great questions at issue. M. Renan starts with the proposition that the prosperity and union of the three great Powers in Europe are indispensable for the highest progress of civilization—for "moulding America and directing Russia"—and those three Powers are France, Germany, and England. They each need the other, and Europe requires them all, undiminished and at peace with each other. Should disaster or misfortune reduce either to a lower position, European progress would be stayed. In reviewing the past, the French critic does not at all share the narrow views of M. Thiers and other conservative statesman, that German unity has been any threat to French prosperity, or that the support of Italian unity was a mistake, or that France can only thrive on the dissensions of her neighbors. On the contrary, he evidently considers the intervention in Italy the one noble act of the empire, and only regrets the annexation of Nice and Savoy as giving a selfish and ambitious air to this magnanimous policy. The unity of Italy, and the unity of Germany, to his mind, are pledges of peace and prosperity to France, because with unity come liberty and industrial progress, and under these France and Germany would approach each other in friendship. The danger to both is in the deep-seated German suspicion that the empire designed conquest in support of dynastic ambitions. With Germany united, no single dynasty could force the people to a war for its own selfish purposes; and the Germans, he admits, are, in their natural temperament, peaceful, and given to industry rather than war. France, he confesses, through the indiscreet claims of its rulers, justified the constant apprehension of war existing in Germany. So far from Prussia threatening France by leading a confederated Germany, Renan maintains that Prussia will soon be lost in Germany as Piedmont was in Italy. And could the French Government have only quietly permitted the solidification of the States north and south of the Main without arousing the jealousy of the people, the certain and vital dissensions which would soon arise between the Crown and the people, as well as between different interests in the new confederacy, would have allowed France, probably, any reasonable "rectifications of the frontier" she desired.

The plunging so recklessly into the war, and the little opposition made to it on the part of the Senate, the people's chambers, or the statesmen of the country, are observed with the deepest regret, yet, in the first view of this philosopher, were the legitimate results of personal government. M. Renan has no defense to offer for the French declaration of war. He admits, in fact, the whole German position, so far as a question of morals is involved. Even Prussian aggressions seem to him the natural effects of the passion of nationality. He can only charge the great Prussian statesman with a want of consideration for French susceptibilities, when, having "called the Emperor into his confidences," he so coolly gave him the cold shoulder on his making the modest request for the possession of Luxemburg. But in this Renan forgets that Von Bismarck, cunning as he is, has been boldly consistent. As long ago as during the days of his ambassadorship at St. Petersburg, when he was known to be very favorable to France, he publicly denied the reports that he favored any concessions of provinces west of the Rhine to the French Emperor, as a compensation for his non-interference in Germany. Then, as ever since, he has taken openly the position that Germany must reach her unity without favor or help of any external power. It is, of course, very probable that he hoodwinked and "played" the French Emperor; but that surely was no ground for war.

To this French philosopher, the future of his country is shrouded in clouds and darkness. The conquest and separation of Alsace and Lorraine he regards as absolute ruin to France—though why the loss of a million and a half of inhabitants and a few fortresses should ruin a great nation, he does not explain. Apart from all the national disaster in which the country is plunged, he sees, no doubt, the impending political anarchy; the rise and fall of different political factions, no one strong enough to hold its position; the sure and fatal succession of democracy, monarchy, and military imperial rule—liberty and morality equally degraded in the end. It is a dark picture, but one thoroughly justified by all present appearances.

THE EUROPEAN WAR—HOPES OF AN ARMISTICE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We printed yesterday one most important item of news. Russia, it is said, tenders her offices of mediation, and Austria and Great Britain are most anxious for peace. In this connection it is to be noted that stocks advanced on Tuesday in London and gold fell in New York. At the same time we learn that the demand for a European Congress is general and somewhat imperious. Russia and Austria seem determined to prevent, if possible, Prussia making too much out of this war.

The spirit of the latest news encourages the belief that among all the powers the feeling prevails that the war has lasted sufficiently long; that France has been sufficiently humiliated, and that Prussia is already become dangerously powerful. The moral sense of mankind is loud against the continuance of the war. It is notorious that all over Great Britain the workingmen have begun to believe that the war, in its present shape, is a war against their order. The feeling has become so strong in London that the power of the police and the army alone prevents violent popular demonstrations. We know how it is here.

Not unwilling to see French vanity effectually snubbed, we have no desire to see France reduced to the rank of a second or third-rate power. The German democrats reveal similar feelings; so powerful, in fact, that King William is threatened with an uprising in his rear. This, however, is not all. Austria sees, and sees clearly, that if the war is not soon ended her twelve millions of Germans will kick at Austrian rule and exchange the caution of Beust for the dash and vigor of Bismarck. The Fatherland, an ancient watchword, powerful in the days of Goethe and Schiller, dangerously powerful in the days of the Tugendbund, is now the mightiest name in Europe. The Fatherland, through Prussia, has found its strength, and all Europe feels that a new era, will or nil, has been entered upon. The North, through Prussia mainly, has been cultivated, taught to feel and know its strength; and the German legions, strong in brain, and strong also in limb, are no longer to be held in check by any neighboring power, or by any combination of powers. The German people to-day care little about kings or kaisers, but they care much for Fatherland, and they are resolved that Fatherland shall never again be divided. The Austrian Government feels this and trembles. Russia feels it, and scarcely knows what to do. Russia only knows that a united Germany will leave her but few chances in Europe. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and even Sweden, know that they must at no distant day, to save themselves from sorrow, become tributaries to the great German nationality. Great Britain even is convinced that the day is past when she could rule Europe by cunning combinations. Taking into account the peculiarly painful situation of France, and the development of this new and wonderful force in central Europe, we cannot wonder that the desire for peace has become so general and so strong.

It is our belief that an armistice has become almost a necessity. France has no longer a good reason to prolong the contest, and Prussia, or rather Germany, has good reason to wish the campaign ended before the rough winter season fully sets in. On all hands the pressure is in favor of a cessation of hostilities. A cessation of hostilities is desirable for France, desirable for Germany, desirable for Europe, desirable, in fact, for the world; for commerce which lives and thrives by liberty, has grown impatient of what it thinks uncalled-for restraint. In spite of all that we have heard of French pluck and spirit and perseverance, in spite of Gambetta and Jules Favre and M. Thiers, not one of whom has faith in the others, it has to be admitted that the prolongation of this contest is only the prolongation of misery, of destruction, of the reign of sorrow and death. An armistice, we again say, has become a necessity. History will blame Jules Favre because an armistice was not agreed upon some weeks ago. But better late than never. An armistice, which some weeks ago would have left Prussia to deal with France at her own sweet will, now makes a general European congress indispensable. Where the congress may meet we know not. This, however, we do know—the great powers cannot afford to allow France and Prussia alone to settle this great question of the future peace of the world. Russia demands guarantees as well as Prusaia. Austria demands, or desires to demand, guarantees just as much as the one or the other. Italy has something to say, so has Spain, so have the Scandinavian nations. Great Britain has many things to say, and what she has to say must be said. If an armistice can be agreed to a European congress must follow. The congress will have much to do. It will be difficult to reconcile France to a sacrifice of territory. It will be impossible to induce Prussia to make peace unless there be some such sacrifice. That France must give in we regard as a foregone conclusion. The question is not whether France will yield, but what the congress will do with the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. It is not our opinion that they will be annexed to Prussia directly. It is not impossible that they will be annexed to Belgium. It is much more probable, however, that Alsace, Lorraine, and Luxembourg will be formed into a new principality, a principality which will be compelled to enter into the new German confederation. The gain in that case will be German, not Prussian. If it is true that Russia is disposed to insist upon compensation for German gains, we have to confess that we do not well see that the congress will do much good. It rather seems as if the congress would open up new questions and lead to new difficulties. Would it be wonderful if an armistice, followed by a congress, would lead to a war which would make an end of all past treaties, unhinge the European equilibrium, and make necessary a general contest destructive beyond all the wars of the First Napoleon, all the seven years' struggle, and all the thirty years' confusion and fighting?

We are not without hopes of peace. But the combustible elements of European society are so numerous that we cannot say that any armistice or any congress will lead to a permanent peace settlement. If this struggle is not ended until the United States of Europe has become a fact, and until the way has been paved for "the parliament of man, the federation of the world," who will be sorry? Our age is peculiar; it is the age of popular power—the age of progress; and progress insists on dash, daring, and success.

POLITICAL MISSIONARIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In all the petitions and speeches made by Mrs. Livermore and her coadjutors in Massachusetts, we were called on to notice in what desperate need the politics and politicians stood of woman's purifying presence. The ladies seem to have shifted their mode of attack: they do not propose, as heretofore, to enter the dirty plane of politics as ground that rightfully belongs to them, but as a missionary field. Formerly they demanded suffrage as sheer justice; now they offer themselves for the purification of the ballot-box, jury-box, judge's bench, etc., etc., with the devotion of so many Iphigenias or Jephta's daughters *en route* to the sacrificial altar. "Corruption and base expediency will cower out of sight in politics before the approaching footsteps of the new Una," says one fair orator. "When woman brings her purity and high sense of honor to bear in the Government, we may hope for its regeneration, but not before," says another. Now, the physician who goes about extolling his own skill, or the priest who vaunts his own holiness, is not the one we are apt to choose to cure either body or soul. We are not likely to accept even lady braggarts at their own valuation. Before we hand over the reins of government to woman we must have some better testimony than her own boasting that she will introduce into politics stricter principles of honor and decorum, or higher and more liberal views of justice.

It occurs to us that Mrs. Livermore's course in offering to make over the adherence of her followers to whichever party would open its doors to them, utterly regardless of the vital points of difference between Democrats and Republicans, might be objected to by cynical lookers-on, as a stroke of expediency. The woman party was virtually by her advice put up for sale. Their price, a vote. We are sure the lady, if correctly reported, in her impetuosity wronged her followers. They are not willing to vote for any measure or doctrine solely for the dear delight of voting. But so long as their leaders are liable to make such mistakes, would it not be safer for women to demand suffrage as a mere act of justice, and let the missionary argument remain for the present quite in the background?

SECRETARY SEWARD UNPLEASANTLY CRITICIZED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

In the *Galaxy* for November ex-Secretary Welles, in narrating the facts in relation to the futile attempt to relieve Fort Sumter in March, 1861, makes some strong charges against his colleague, the Hon. W. H. Seward. The allegations may not be strictly new, but they have never before been so formally and specifically set forth. They are in brief as follows:—President Lincoln's plan to act wholly on the defense, thus throwing upon the secessionists the responsibility of opening war, was seen to be futile on the receipt of news from Major Anderson that Fort Sumter had supplies for only six weeks, and could not resist any attack. General Scott thought it would be impossible to relieve the fort, in consequence of the strong batteries which the Rebels had erected at the opening of the harbor; but several veteran naval officers were of the contrary opinion, and an expedition, carrying relief to the fort, was determined on. The Powhatan and other vessels were set apart for this service, and, it was designed, were to reach Charleston about the 11th of April.

The Secretary of State was of course made acquainted with the scheme, but it did not meet his approval. He had been negotiating with the Rebel commissioners. In his anxiety to induce the South to keep the peace he had assured the envoys that Sumter might be evacuated, and that, at all events, no attempt should be made to take troops or provisions thither without notifying the Governor of South Carolina. When he found that it was actually resolved to send an expedition, he induced the President, on the 8th of April, to inform Governor Pickens what he had ordered. He was not content with this. Having done a large amount of negotiating on his own responsibility, he was not inclined to be overruled. He presented a number of papers to the President, which the latter signed without reading.

Among these was one placing Captain Barron, soon after an avowed Rebel, at the head of an important naval bureau. Secretary Welles, who had been one of the prime movers of the expedition, was not at all pleased at having a man foisted upon him whose integrity he suspected, and hastened to make his complaints to Mr. Lincoln. The President was as much surprised as the Secretary, and revoked the order at once. He then looked over the other papers, and found one countermanding the assignment of the Powhatan to the Sumter expedition and sending her to the relief of Fort Pickens, for which other arrangements had been made. It was too late, however, to remedy the matter, and the Powhatan sailed off to Pensacola. The rest of the expedition went to Charleston, but, as the world now knows, accomplished nothing.

Mr. Welles does not believe that Mr. Seward was in sympathy with the Rebels, but had acted thus far on the supposition that he was, like the English Prime Minister, the virtual executive of the country. He had instituted the policy of trying to conciliate the Rebels by magnanimity, and was determined to test his plan to the utmost. Its folly was proved by the attack on Sumter, in which the men who "only wanted to be let alone" assumed the offensive. The snarl in which Mr. Lincoln had involved himself by his careless signing of the papers induced greater caution on his part, and during the remainder of his term of office he was actually as well as nominally President, and each head of a department was warned to attend to his own duties, and not trespass upon the prerogatives of other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Welles claims that Captain, afterward Admirals Porter and General Montgomery Meigs were associated with Mr. Seward in his scheme for restoring peace in his own fashion, and thinks that all of them were cleverly manipulated by the Rebel commissioners with whom they had to deal.

The prominent events of the Rebellion have often been described, but there is much of its inner history that will probably remain unknown until the present generation has passed away. The great struggle is yet too recent for plain speaking on many topics, and posterity will doubtless be better able than men of our own times to award to all the actors the credit or discredit which is their due.

HONORS TO TRAITORS.

From the Toledo Blade.

We have reports from the South that Governor Walker, of Virginia, and Collector Robb, of Savannah, Georgia, have taken opposite views of their personal and official duty in regard to paying formal and official honors to the memory of General Lee. The former sent a highly eulogistic message to the Virginia Legislature, such as might appropriately have been written on the occasion of the death of a patriotic chieftain like General George H. Thomas, or Admiral Farragut, and in such terms as only eminent patriots are entitled to call forth. Not the slightest allusion, so far as the telegraph reports Governor Walker's message, is made to Lee's treason, nor the slightest implication that he had ever been guilty of the greatest crime a soldier could commit against the Government which he had sworn to support.

The message says:—"He died as he lived, a noble example of sublime principles and teachings of the Christian religion." Such language concerning one guilty of drawing the sword on the Government which for thirty years had first educated him, and then honored him with the most exalted trusts, is a bitter libel both on true patriotism and true Christianity. If a perjured traitor such as he made himself be "a noble example of sublime principle and teachings of the Christian religion," then the heroes, patriots, and Christians who fought in the field and suffered imprisonment, wounds, and death to sustain the Government have suffered and died in vain. If Robert E. Lee be an example of "sublime principle" and Christianity then those who fought for the national cause deserve not such honor. If their constancy and devotion to the old flag be worthy of praise, then General Lee's character and cause deserve execration and reprobation rather than such unqualified and unlimited eulogy.

Private citizens, as such, in the South and elsewhere, should be free to express their views as to the course and character of Gen. Lee and other Rebel leaders, living or dead, in such terms as may best express their individual views and feelings in regard to them. That men who believed as General Lee did, and who acted with and fought under him, should pay him honor, is to be expected. It would not be manly or creditable in them if they did not. Nor would we interfere with their liberty so to do. But we protest against any such formal and official honors and demonstrations being rendered to Rebel chieftains in the name and by the authority of a State acknowledging allegiance to the Federal Government. Governor Walker, as an officer sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, has violated the spirit of his obligation—gone aside of the line of his duty in a most sycophantic and servile manner, to pay deference to the strong, defiant, and still dangerous Rebel sentiment of the State he essays to govern. A more sickening display of servility and sycophancy to the Rebel sentiment of the South has not been made before by any official laying the slightest claim to loyalty to the Union.

General Lee was under greater obligations to be true to the United States than almost any other officer of our army. His whole life had been spent in its service. He had no personal grievance to complain of, for of the Government he had always received pay and honors equal to or greater than his services merited. Nor had the State on whose behalf he committed perjury and treason suffered any wrong at the hands of the Government. The Rebel revolt never represented the views and feelings of a majority of the people of Virginia, nor perhaps of any other of the States in revolt. It was a revolt, not of the people, but of a class, who by proscription and violence suppressed the real voice and convictions of the majority. General Lee well understood this. His plea was that Virginia had gone out of the Union, and he was bound by allegiance to her to go along, but by no fair vote of her people did she ever rebel against the Union.

General Lee was a slaveholder, and drew the sword to establish a government which should sustain and perpetuate the vilest system of slavery, the most infamous, damnable, and cruel code of oppression, that was ever organized or perpetrated on earth. Thus he not only had no grievance to complain of or to redress, but his cause had no merit whatever. It was a bad, cruel, and infamous cause. It was a cause not only unchristian, but anti-christian and inhuman. He gained his distinction by fighting to divide the republic and to establish slavery on firmer foundations, and for his devotion to this criminal cause alone will he be conspicuous in history. And yet this is the man whom Governor Walker would hold up as a model to the young men of the South, and of the whole country! In this Governor Walker has shown himself to be unfit and unsafe to govern a State in the interest of loyalty and freedom.

On the other hand, how courageous and noble was the conduct of Collector Robb, of Savannah, in countermanding the order of his subordinates which lowered the United States flag in honor of the chief Rebel who made war upon it. We are glad to know that there is one man patriotic and brave enough to redeem the flag from such insult and dishonor. At this moment there is no man in America whom we would so much desire to grasp by the hand, to pay him honor, as Collector Robb, of Savannah, for his praiseworthy obedience to the patriotic instinct in ordering the flag at full mast. Governmental honors should be paid to those who fought for the salvation of that flag, and not for those who did their best to dishonor and destroy it.

We look in vain for honors to brave and patriotic men from the ex-Rebels. We would not ask it of them, seeing they could not be sincerely rendered. But a more incongruous exhibition could not well be made than to lower the flag of the nation in honor of unrepentant Rebels. If the Confederate flag were flying anywhere, it would have been appropriate to lower it, or better still, to wrap the defeated and humbled chieftain in it, and have them both buried out of human sight forever in one common sepulchre.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7 75; Stove, $8 00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7 00, Stove, $7 00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 734 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p6

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 16tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

NO. 1221 WALNUT STREET, CENTRALLY located, will be sold by THOMAS & SONS, on TUESDAY, November 1. Lot 24 by 150 feet deep. 10 13 3

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and o'clock A. M. 8 17

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCK, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 22

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 27 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Lace Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT
Just Received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
Oct. 20, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 3d day of October next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel in James river, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:—

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three schooners, 50, 60, and 80 tons.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc. on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 120 tons; steamer Jamestown (wooden), 1200 tons, sunk with guns on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons; schooners Wythe, Roach, 300 and 225 tons; brig, 175 tons; and a schooner of 80 or 100 tons, name unknown; also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each about 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet deep.

At TRENTS, or GRAVE-YARD REACH, [illegible] miles below Richmond, wreck of 'Gallego,' [illegible] tons; wreck of pilot-boat "Plume," 87 tons.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twelve miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, remains of [illegible] bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of the obstructions named above, or a *portion*—the single ones are preferred for *entire removal* of the obstructions at *each* point, as named above; or to give a channel at *Drury's Bluff* 250 wide and 18 feet deep at low water, near right bank of river, at entire removal as above at other points.

Each proposal must state time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks may be of considerable value, and the bids will state what sum of money, if any, *in addition to the material removed*, will be demanded for the work done.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1 P. M. of the 31st day of October next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had at this office.

SEALED SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will also be received at the same time, for the excavation of earth required to reopen "Dutch Gap Canal," according to plans, etc., in this office, involving removal of about 57,000 cubic yards of earth some above and some below water; none to be carried over one-quarter mile. Price per yard measured either in cut or embankment, to be given.

Proposals must be in "Duplicate," endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions in James River and for opening Dutch Gap Canal," *each* accompanied by a *printed* copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

COL. WM. P CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building,
10 20 6t Baltimore, Md.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1870
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in its *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE.—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 16m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An unusually interesting meeting took place last night at the stated assembly of the Franklin Institute. After the usual formalities Professor Wise was announced and read the paper for the evening. He broached an entirely new field of science, the study of meteorology by the use of the balloon, and excited profound interest and much discussion. Dr. Wahl, the resident secretary, then read his monthly report on novelties in science. It included, among other things, some beautiful illustrations of sun-clouds and snow-storms, which were thrown upon the screen in their peculiar brilliant red color. After an interesting session the meeting adjourned.

—Judge Peirce, on hearing the testimony of a dozen witnesses yesterday afternoon, admitted Alexander W. Crawford to bail in the sum of $5000 for a further hearing on Saturday.

—An adjourned meeting of a committee of the American Artisans' College, and one appointed by the Commercial Exchange, acting jointly, was held last night at the northeast corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets. Its object was to further the project of holding during the ensuing season an industrial exhibition, as preliminary to the establishment of a museum of the productions of art and industry in this city. The meeting adjourned without transacting any important business.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113.

—The recent storm on the lakes proves to have been quite disastrous.

—The election in South Carolina came off yesterday, and both parties claim the State.

—General Butler was yesterday renominated for Congress in the Fifth Massachusetts District.

—The paying teller of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall street bankers, has absconded with $50,000.

—A despatch is said to have been received at the State Department, Washington, to the effect that peace has been arranged in Europe.

—The surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., was celebrated yesterday by the firemen of Norfolk making a parade.

—Two men who recently committed perjury in a New York divorce case were each sentenced yesterday to nine years' imprisonment.

—The bark "Error," under seizure at New York for violation of the revenue law, attempted to put out to sea last evening, but was intercepted by a revenue cutter.

—Two hundred Canadians, who were recently in the ranks of the Papal zouaves, at Rome, sailed for America in the steamer "Idaho," which left Liverpool for New York yesterday.

—A despatch from Count Bismarck has just reached Baron Gerolt, at Washington, declaring that the Prussian object of the war is not conquest, but the security of a new boundary which will better protect Germany against future invasion from France.

THE METHODISTS.

The Session Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon's session was opened with the usual devotional exercises by the Rev. B. H. Cheever, of the Pennsylvania Central Conference, after which the following topic was taken up for discussion:—"The Charitable Institutions of the Church." A report on the subject was read by the Rev. H. Miller, D. D., of the Pittsburg Conference. Colonel McFarland, Superintendent of the Homes for Soldiers' Orphans, in this State, then read some statistics, showing that thirty-seven hundred orphan children of soldiers who fell in the late war are now receiving from the Commonwealth tender care and proper training to fit them for pursuing the avocations of life.

He also said that statistics already made warranted him in the assertion that forty-five out of every one hundred of the orphans were of Methodist parentage. He also referred to the fact that nearly all the other denominations had established homes for the care of these little orphans, and he urged the Methodists to do the same. Dr. Dashiell, of Dickinson College, Rev. I. H. Torrence, of the East, and others took part in the discussion. At the conclusion, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Commission be appointed by this Convention to more fully consider the subject of the establishment of two Orphan Asylums in the State, one east and one west of the Alleghenies, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That the said Commission be authorized to receive contributions for that purpose.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of Seven as constituting the commission.

On motion, it was resolved to hold the remaining sessions of the Convention in St. George's M. E. Church, Fourth street, below New.

The evening session was opened by the signing of the hymn commencing "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. J. P. Durbin.

Rev. C. H. Payne offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Commission on Considering the Subject of Orphans' Homes, heretofore appointed, be and are hereby authorized to secure such homes, either by purchase or otherwise, whenever in their judgment they may deem it best to do so.

The topic was "The Duty of the Church in relation to the Christian Sabbath and the Cause of Temperance."

On the latter part of the subject, namely, "Temperance," the Rev. Pennell Coombe made a lengthy report, setting forth that the temperance reform proposed the overthrow of intemperance by the destruction of the system which upheld it. The reverend speaker argued that intemperance was not altogether a personal sin, but a governmental one, and was also the enemy of the Church. At the close of the report resolutions were adopted expressing it as the sense of the Convention that the Church should co-operate with the advocates of temperance. Hon. John McCalmont, and Captain Stimbaugh, of Mauch Chunk, and others, participated in the discussion. After the transaction of other business of an unimportant nature the Convention adjourned until this morning.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BELEAGURED CAPITAL—THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES—REPORTED CAPITULATION OF METZ—WHY ST. CLOUD WAS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that General Pilsach, on the 12th inst., attacked and carried Creteuil, driving out three thousand Gardes Mobile.

General Von Werder reports that the enemy recently in front has retired to Belfort and Dijon.

Parisians say they burned St. Cloud to prove to the enemy that they will hesitate at no sacrifice for the defence of the capital.

The Cologne Gazette says the Prussians around Paris are quartered in the forest villas and other private residences, sleep on luxurious couches, stable their horses in libraries, feed kitchen fires with rich carvings from the houses and orange trees from the conservatories. Fruit, vegetable and other food are abundant.

The women of Paris are forming an organization with the object of rendering all assistance in their power to the defence of the city.

The correspondent of the Guardian says: "Though the Prussians are beyond the range of the guns of Paris they completely encircle the city. The main portions of the besieging forces are grouped in three or four formidable bodies, which are connected by telegraphs and by good roads, admitting of the rapid transportation of forces to any point assailed."

It is said that Thiers will urge at Tours the instant conclusion of peace.

A belief prevails at Havre that the United States will interfere to prevent the bombardment of Paris. The two sides of the city not protected by the river are well defended by forts. The inhabitants are determined to contest every inch of ground.

A dispatch from Berlin denies that Prussia has complained to the government at Brussels of the Belgian press. It was only intimated that the tone the journals had adopted toward Germany might affect the friendship of the two peoples.

The railway service between Compeigne, and Paris has again been interrupted and the rolling stock of the road has been transferred to northern lines.

Preparations have been made by the Germans to sever the communications around Tours, and the city may be cut off at any moment.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—[Special to the New York World.]—A letter per balloon, dated Paris, the 15th, says a reconnoissance is made every day to ascertain the position of the enemy. The Prussians have thrown up a complete circle of intrenchments beyond the reach of the French forts. In advance of these they have detached posts, occupied by strong parties. When the French make a sortie, these parties fall back on the intrenched line, protected by artillery.

Thus far, although reconnoisances have been pushed in every direction no evidences of the planting of siege guns have been discovered. The Germans were grouped in four large masses, one on each side of the city, and the headquarters of each are connected by telegraph.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—[Special to New York World.]—A squadron of German Hussars were surprised while asleep at Athio, and one hundred killed. Keratry has gone to Spain, where it is rumored a republic will soon be proclaimed, the Italian government having peremptorily declined to allow any Italian princes to be compromised in Spanish affairs.

The Prussians compelled Orleans to pay a requisition of two million francs, and seized all the funds in the banks and in private hands. Bishop Dupanloup was confined by order of the German commander to his own house and garden.

TOURS, Oct. 19.—Minister Gambetta has returned to Tours.

A dispatch from Belfort announces a successful sortie of the garrison of New Breisach, and the withdrawal of the Prussians from the position they held, after considerable losses in killed and wounded.

The garrison of Montmedy made another sortie, in which they surprised the Prussians, taking 400 prisoners, and capturing a military chest with 20,000 francs, and two wagons loaded with Chassepots.

On the following day they attacked an artillery train and captured a number of cannon. General Palladines, commanding the army of the Loire, issued an order to-day declaring that he will shoot soldiers guilty of insubordination, and asking the men to shoot him if he fails in his duty.

Dispatches from Paris are full of details of measures taken by the authorities to insure a lasting supply of food. The cattle and sheep are well sheltered, and many horses are killed daily and their flesh salted. Care is taken to keep up the supply of vegetables. The stock of potatoes on hand is enormous.

The fortresses keep up a continuous fire, destroying the batteries of the Prussians as fast as they are erected within range. Every effort is made by the enemy to throw up offensive works, especially during the night, but the electric light reveals them, and the admirable fire of the marine gunners levels or renders them untenable.

Garibaldi has arrived at Belfort, where he was received with enthusiasm by the soldiers and citizens.

Advices from Paris to the 14th confirm the report that the Prussians asked for an armistice for the burial of the dead. This shows how effective the last sortie was.

General Lafort has relinquished the portfolio of the War Department to take command of the Thirteenth Military Division, with headquarters at Bayonne. General Poureat, just arrived from Algeria, will take command of the Eighteenth Military Division, which includes Tours.

A dispatch from Niort, in the Department of Deux-Sevres, says seventy delegates, from fourteen departments of western France, met there and resolved, by a vote of 66 to 4, to recognize no authority but that of the government of Paris and Tours.

Alexander Dumas is at Dieppe, in a dying condition, from paralysis.

Steenackers, the new director of posts and telegraphs, is making liberal reforms in the administration of that department, and has already set aside rules which were onerous for the press.

The *Journal de Besancon* explains how the report of the arrest of Lutz, the red republican leader, arose there. It seems that a Prussian officer who knew Lutz went to Besancon, and assuming the name of Lutz thoroughly examined the fortifications. He was on the point of leaving the town when the authorities grew suspicious and arrested him, and his arrest under the name of Lutz was reported to the government at Tours. Subsequently the fraud was detected and the Prussian officer was shot as a spy.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The statement that General Bourbaki has accepted the command of the army of the Loire is incorrect. His hesitation and apparent lukewarmness astonish his friends. It is rumored that he despairs of a reversal of fortune, and favors peace on the best terms obtainable as the only prudent course.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—According to official returns there are 3577 officers and 125,700 men held prisoners by the Germans, and the number is constantly increasing.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, 6.40 P. M.—[Special to the New York Herald].—The capitulation of Metz is reported. The ministerial organ declares that the negotiations for peace on the part of neutrals is useless. France must herself sue for peace or submit unalterably to the terms already stated.

Volk's Gazette was confiscated to-day for complaining of the illiberality of the government.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 6:16 MOON SETS..... 1:13
SUN SETS..... 5:13 HIGH WATER..... 9:25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Aleppo	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 6
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 8
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Percire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
C. of Wash'n	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 22
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 22
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 22
Achilles	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 22
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Nor. ship Soridderen, Pedersen, Copenhagen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark H. Upman, Schwartje, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark E. A. Cochran, Swasey, Cardenas, Souder & Adams.
Schr S. L. Burns, Crosby, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Eveline, Mott, New York, captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Hattie B., Daggett, from Bath, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Benj. Garfield, Corson, 13 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co. Experienced very rough weather, and lost some spars and sails.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 19.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. Parkinson, with salt, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

C. H. Gage, S. C. Campbell, Velocipede, A. C. Conde, Ed. Hazard, C. B. Simmons, and W. R. Carr, all with coal, for New York.

E. C. Satterlee and James Hand, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 20.—The George Day, with coal, for New York, left yesterday.

Martha Lamb, with coal, for Baltimore, and Black Diamond, with pig iron., do. do., will leave to-day.

6 regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 19—10 A. M. — Went to sea yesterday barks Queen Victoria, George W. Horton, and Queen of Scots; brigs Herald and Sea Breeze; and yacht Wanderer.

In the harbor, the barks reported yesterday, one brig, and 12 schr. A bark is beating in the Capes.

Wind N. E. Thermometer, 55.

4 P. M.—The bark Emily left for New York at 3:50 P. M. Other vessels unchanged.

Wind S. E. Thermometer, 60.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Portlaw, Rice, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.

Ship John Harvey, Lovell, hence, at Antwerp 6th instant.

Br. steamer Caledonia, Ovenstone, from New York 5th inst. for Glasgow, was passed 13th, lat. 46 50, long. 47 28.

Br. steamer Colorado, Freeman, from New York 12th inst. for Liverpool, was passed 15th, lat. 45 48, long. 57 42.

Steamer Pereire, from Havre and Brest, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamers Montgomery, Minnetonka, and Magnolia, from New York, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst.

Steamer Wisconsin, Williams, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, from New York, at Key West 7th inst., and sailed 13th for Galveston.

Steamer Lodona, Hovey, from New York, at New Orleans 17th inst.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York 18th inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 17th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Beverly 17th inst., via New Bedford.

Steamer Empire, Herring, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Bark D. Pennell, Reed, hence for Cork, passed Deal 8th inst.

Bark J. S. Winslow, Davis, hence for Antwerp, was off the Eddystone 5th inst.

Bark Mary Edson, Howes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Malaga 26th ult.

Bark Sancho Panza, Wiley, hence, at Queenstown 5th inst.

Bark Carlton, Durkee, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.

Bark Brilliant, bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst., lat. 42 07, long. 63 26—probably fm Ivigitut.

Bark B. Rogers, Crosby, from Alicante 13th Aug., for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst., Hatteras bearing W. by S. 70 miles.

Br. brig Teviot, Dolby, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 8th inst.

Brig Emily, Brown, hence, at Portsmouth 15th inst.

Brig Delmont, Locke, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 15th inst.

Schr Izetta, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 18th inst.

Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schr George Nevinger, Smith, hence, at Gloucester 18th inst.

Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, hence, at Norwich 15th inst.

Schr Surge, Warwick, from Trenton, at Norwich 15th inst.

Schr Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, hence, at Newport 17th inst.

Schrs Charles H. Moller, Brown, from Boston, and J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, from Wellfleet, both for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 17th inst.

Schr Two Brothers, McAllister, for Chester, Pa., cleared at Baltimore 18th inst.

Schrs N. W. Magee, Ketchum, and Elvie Davis, Smith, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schrs Helen Mar, Nickerson, and Restless, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Reno, Foster, hence, at Newburyport 17th instant.

Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Providence 17th instant.

Schr Broadfield, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.

Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 14th inst.

Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, hence, at Salem 17th inst.

Schr Paugussett, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.

Schrs Sarah B. Thomas, and Reading RR. No. 43, hence, at New London 17th inst.

Schr Fremont, Power, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schr Susan, Sherman, from Portland for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schrs C. L. Watson, Adams; Belle, Churn; M. M. Merryman, Babbitt; and Dirigo, Snow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 14th inst.

Schrs Isabel Alberto, Tooker, and Sarah Clark, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 16th instant.

Canal boats Ella, Murphy; W. H. Heimer, Hilberd; E. C. Williams, Nagle; and Van Olinda, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Manhattan, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 445 passengers.

Steamer Silesia, at New York from Hamburg, had 641 passengers.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, where she was built in 1861, and rebuilt in 1866, 162 tons, has been purchased by Mr. George H. Newall, of Providence, and Captain Samuel Allen, and others, of Warren, on private terms. She will hereafter hail from Providence.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Ships can now be supplied with water at Anjier without coming to anchor, by hoisting, in a conspicuous place, either two ensigns or a jack and ensign, one over the other, or by making Marryatt's signal for water. Captain Van Straaten's steam water-boat will come alongside. The first signals are the best, as there will be no detention in making them out, and by the time the vessel is abreast of Fourth Point the boat will be alongside.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4ms

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SWISS CARVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have just received a large importation of SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,

And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 stuth

EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 6¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾ 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:40 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., 6¼ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6, 6¼, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¾, 8:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6¼, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1¾, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8 10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¼, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M., 6¼ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00
" " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

THE UTUAL PROTECTION

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	99,000 00
80,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
38,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	32,625 00
26,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	8,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
846,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	846,900 00
$1,261,400 Par.	Market value, $1,258,270 00
	Cost, $1,215,622 27.
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	325,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 99
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$166,318 83
Cash in Drawer	972 24
	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

AT length we have the full returns from all the Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative districts in the State, and the field can be surveyed fully and calmly. The total loss is seven regular Republican candidates for Congress in districts now represented by Republicans, with one gain in Luzerne and Susquehanna, and one Independent Republican (Creely), to offset the disasters. At the best, the net loss is five Republican Congressmen, making the delegation stand 11 to 13, instead of 6 to 18, as now. The net loss on the Republican majority of the Legislature is 10, and the popular vote of the State shows a Democratic majority. Donley, Morrell, Armstrong, and Gilfillan are defeated in districts which two years ago gave them from 1000 to 2000 majority each, while Judge Mercur, who was elected by 311 in 1868, is re-elected by 125. Covode's district, which was close before, now elects Foster by 730, and Cessna's district, which elected him by 144 in 1868, now defeats him by 15. In two Senatorial districts which elected three Senators this fall, each Republican candidate should have had 1000 majority, but they are all beaten badly—from 500 to 1100. They were repudiated by the people because they were suspected of pledging themselves to vote for the re-election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. The Republican people have determined that the Senatorial auction of 1867 shall not be repeated. If men will surrender their manhood to procure nominations, or after they are nominated, they must henceforth leave hope behind them. The loss of Republican members of the Legislature in the Franklin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Armstrong, Crawford, and Union districts is but the same result from the same cause, while the slaughter of Republican Congressmen is due to the fact that they dispensed the patronage of their districts to promote the pretensions of Cameron. Armstrong's district reverses its 2000 Republican majority because he was announced as wanting to lead off in rescinding the resolution of censure on the records of Congress against Cameron. The nature of the disaster may be summed up as follows:—

Killed—Simon Cameron.

Wounded—The Republican party (seriously).

Missing—A large assortment of Cameron camp-followers, supposed to be organizing to plunder the victorious enemy's baggage.

Retired—A large number of brave, trusted, and non-office-hunting Republican leaders, who are not for sale.

Will the would-be leaders of the Republican party heed this emphatic warning of the people?

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

THE proceedings of the Methodist State Convention which is now in session in this city, as well as those of the National Unitarian Conference at New York, are attracting a large degree of public attention. The newspaper reports give a wide circulation to their action from day to day, and thus a large circle of readers becomes familiar with their plans and prospects, their hopes and fears. Nothing in America creates so much surprise among inhabitants of Europe as the absolute freedom of religion in this country, and the readiness with which diverse sects agree to disagree, and to adopt different modes of worship without feeling the slightest disposition to persecute each other. The simple plan of leaving all sects free from governmental interference has saved a world of trouble in the United States, and at the same time stimulated many of the Church organizations to a degree of activity which would never have been displayed if they had depended upon governmental support. In nearly all other Christian lands the State contributes directly to the support of one or more Churches, on the pretext that without such aid the cause of religion cannot be properly supported, but in this country the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a much larger sum, *per capita*, being voluntarily obtained for religious purposes than is contributed for a like object from the most plethoric of European treasuries, and of a more profound interest being displayed in the cause of religion here, notwithstanding the absence of governmental appropriations, than is manifested in any of the countries which furnish them. Few Americans would seriously think for one moment of changing this system or of altering any of its essential features. Its advantages and its happy influence upon our whole political framework are apparent to all; and yet, in one single respect, it does not, perhaps, secure the best attainable results. Where the State undertakes to make religious provision for a people, it is obliged to at least pretend to provide, after some fashion, for the religious instruction of the entire population; while here, where everything is left to voluntary action, although the provision in some quarters is exceedingly ample, it may and does happen that thousands of children are suffered to grow up in absolute ignorance of the fundamental precepts or doctrines of Christianity. Many things have been done from time to time, and are being done now, to guard against this evil, and too much praise cannot be awarded to those who have labored earnestly in home missions, tract societies, Sunday-schools, and churches. But the fact nevertheless remains that the whole field is not thoroughly and systematically covered, and that it would not be difficult to find even in this City of Churches individual specimens of the most glaring heathenism. In this connection the address recently made by Bishop Simpson in regard to lay preachers, and published a few days ago in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, is worthy of special attention. In invoking the vigorous aid of a large body of men who are not formally connected with the ministry, he indicated a method of operations which is peculiarly necessary in this country to imbue the whole people with religious ideas. The absence of governmental aid and authority necessitates not only an extraordinary amount of effort in building and maintaining temples for the professors of religion, but nearly equal effort in preaching the glad tidings of the Gospel to deaf or dull ears, and in making an impression among the thousands who, if left solely to themselves, are as little likely as the savages of remote regions to attend the Sunday-schools or churches of any denomination. The sums expended now to build and sustain the splendid churches which are springing up in every quarter bear a great disproportion to the money devoted to various forms of home missionary effort; and although this is a matter which is properly left to the conscience of every Christian, it is to be regretted, if we look at this subject from the political and social point of view, that those who are anxious for the salvation of their own souls do not, in all instances, feel a deep interest in the salvation of their fellow-beings. We believe, however, that the disposition to supply this defect of our free system is increasing in many quarters, and the tendency of some of the greatest of modern teachers to make the love of fellow-men and the achievement of practical good, instead of belief in this or that doctrine, the touchstone of vital Christianity, will help, we trust, to invigorate all the existing plans for providing religious instruction for every American man, woman, boy, and girl.

THE "AGE" ON DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

IT IS not often that we can cordially agree with the opinions of the *Age* on partisan matters, but the following paragraph which we find in its editorial columns of this morning is so very true and so very much to the point that we cannot avoid quoting it and giving it our endorsement. The *Age* says:—

"Each year the Democratic party is cheated and disgraced by men claiming to be attached to and to represent that organization. Some of these men are now known. Certain offenses have been traced directly to their cupidity and double-dealing. The facts are not even denied. Will honest Democrats agree that these men shall pursue their nefarious traffic in the future, covered with the party mantle? They will not. They demand honesty, fair dealing in all public matters, from those who stand upon the Democratic platform. Those who act in a different manner must expect to be exposed."

Our contemporary is evidently waking up, and we take it as a most promising sign that it has at last discovered the fact that things are not altogether lovely in the Democratic ranks. The *Age* says, with considerable *naïveté*, with reference to the men who have disgraced the Democratic party, that some of them are *now* known, and as a matter of course we may expect to see their characters and performances thoroughly ventilated in the interests of the public in general and the Democratic party in particular. It is certainly a little curious, however, that the *Age* should have just discovered Messrs. McMullin, Ahern, and others whose names are equally well known to the public at large, to be disreputable representatives of a political party that makes as large outward pretensions to virtue as does the one of which our esteemed contemporary is the able organ. We confess that the *Age* takes a more hopeful view of the future than we do when it asks, "Will honest Democrats agree that these men shall pursue their nefarious traffic in the future, covered with the party mantle?" and replies to its own query with a bold "They will not." Alas for the honest Democrats, we have before us the fact that the New York *World* has tried for several succeeding years the same experiment the *Age* is now proposing; but despite its pleadings for reform, and its protestations that honest men must rule, whenever an election campaign was fairly opened, and the "regular Democratic ticket" made up, the *World* threw its virtue to the winds and preached the good old Democratic doctrine of "vote the straight ticket, and vote it early and often," with as much vehemence as if honesty was a word it had never learned the meaning of. That the *Age* will succeed any better in reforming the Democracy of this city than the *World* has in regenerating that of New York we are scarcely able to hope, but we give the disgusted editors of both the papers in question our hearty sympathy for their good intentions, even if their performances do fall short of what we would like to see.

WE are accustomed to the dense ignorance of American affairs displayed by the leading British newspapers and reviews, but surely the London *Times*, *Saturday Review*, and *Athenæum* can be held excusable for their blunders when an American newspaper like the New York *Herald* sets before its readers such a confused account of events in a neighboring city as that which appeared in its editorial columns yesterday, in an article on the fracas at the meeting of the return judges in this city. The *Herald* has got the occurrences of election day and those incident to the meeting of the return judges very badly mixed up, and it represents the United States marines as having been summoned on the latter occasion to protect the election officers in the performance of their duty. It would have been well, perhaps, if the marines had been in attendance when Messrs. McMullin, Ahern, and Nolen, with the assistance of the Democratic policemen, forced their way into the room where the return judges were assembled; but facts are facts, and as the roughs had things pretty much their own way until one of them met the fate he richly deserved by being shot down, the *Herald* really ought not to falsify history by such a version of the affair as it served up to its readers yesterday.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, the Prospective Secretary.

"It is generally conceded" by the Washington correspondents that the Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been tendered by the President the position of Secretary of the Interior, made vacant by the *resignation* of General Jacob D. Cox, and that he has accepted it. The struggle seems now to have centred on the succession to Delano in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Delano being anxious to secure the place for J. W. Douglass, of this State, his principal assistant, while it is understood that Secretary Boutwell, who is, in a measure, the immediate superior of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is anxious to have somebody else in the place. It is even intimated that Mr. Boutwell is so firmly set in his opposition to Mr. Douglass that, in the event of the latter's appointment, he will withdraw from the Cabinet.

Columbus Delano, the prospective head of the Interior Department, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, in the year 1809. When a lad of about eight years, he moved with his parents to the town of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at which place he subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He soon displayed eminent talents in the profession he had selected and in a few years had achieved a high reputation in the various branches of his calling. He also attained considerable celebrity as a popular speaker, and became known for his versatility, industry, and steadiness of purpose.

In 1844, being then thirty-five years of age, he was elected a Representative from his adopted State to the Twenty-ninth Congress. At the expiration of his term he returned to Ohio, and in the succeeding year was a candidate for the Governorship of that State. He lacked only two votes of securing the nomination. He still busied himself in political life, and in 1860 was elected delegate to the Chicago Convention. In 1861 he received the appointment of Commissary-General of the Ohio, and conducted the affairs of that office with great success, until he was relieved by the assumption by the General Government of the care and subsistence of all State troops. Again, in the year 1862, he was a candidate for office—this time for United States Senator—but, singularly enough, his failure to secure the nomination by only two votes was for the second time repeated. In 1862, however, he moderated his demand, and was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, in which body he at once took a leading part, and soon became an acknowledged leader of his party. As a Republican of the most radical stamp, he urged forward and shaped much of the legislation which makes part of the official records of the State of Ohio during that momentous period of our national history. In 1864 he was a member of the Baltimore Convention. Acting as Chairman of the Ohio delegation, he constantly, zealously, and eloquently supported the renomination of President Lincoln, and also advanced the claims of Mr. Johnson for the Vice-Presidential place on the ticket. He took, also, an active part in the ensuing campaign.

In the same year, 1864, he was again elected a member of Congress, and during this term of his service in the National House of Representatives, acted as Chairman of the Committee on Claims. In 1866 he was a candidate for re-election, but the certificate was obtained by General George W. Morgan, his Democratic competitor, who was ousted from the seat, however, on his claim to it being contested by Mr. Delano. In 1868 Mr. Delano was not a candidate for re-election, and General Morgan this year carried the district by an incontestible majority.

On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency in March, 1869, Mr. Delano was appointed by him to the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, as the successor to the Hon. E. A. Rollins, of New Hampshire. This appointment gave general satisfaction to the country. Mr. Delano's administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been vigorous, capable, and successful, and the enormous increase in the receipts of the Government has been the best endorsement of his fitness for the position that could be desired. But he has not contrived to escaped accusations of partiality. The distillers of the Eastern States have been incessantly complaining that he has done his best to crush them out and ruin their business, while those in Ohio and other Western States were treated with the greatest consideration. When the question of the continuation of the odious income tax came before Congress, Mr. Delano became its unflinching champion, and by his persistent advocacy of this inquisitorial imposition alienated the regard of the best men of the country. The position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is scarcely inferior in importance to the Secretaryship of the Interior, but as Mr. Delano will in the latter position be removed from all surveillance except that of the President, his willingness to make the change is not a matter of surprise.

GENERALITIES.

The Purchase of Cuba.

Again the report goes out, says the Washington *Star*, that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of Cuba, and the fact that Secretaries Boutwell and Fish and Attorney-General Akerman were closeted together at the Treasury Department for several hours this morning gave rise to thick flying rumors that the conclave were engaged in making the preliminary engagements for the acquisition of the "Gem of the Antilles." Most likely their confab had reference to matters nearer home. Quite probably some persons may be attempting a dicker of the kind between Spain and the United States, but we doubt if Spain has authorized the sale, and it is certain that the United States is not in the mood to pay any $120,000,000 for the little island, neat and trim though she may be. "What is, hic—Cuba to him, or he to, hic—Cuba?"—*Shakespeare, slightly sprung.*

The Arms Market.

General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, on Tuesday opened the bids for 20,000 Springfield rifled muskets, new, and 110,000 old but serviceable, also 40,000 new Enfield rifles, 40,000 serviceable and 30,000 unserviceable, to be sold by the Government. The bids are mainly from New York, and the offers range from $6·45 to $15·25 apiece for the new Springfield rifles, $7·25 to $9·30 for old; new Enfields $4·72 to $7·75, second-class Enfields $3·50 to $5·30. Nearly all the bidders make offers for fifteen to forty millions of cartridges to go along with the arms, at $12·50 to $16·30 per 1000. The Government reserves the right to reject all bids below the appraised value of the arms. The action of the bureau will be announced in a few days. An additional number of arms will be offered on the 20th.

Judicial Case Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

A suit was commenced in the United States Court at Louisville, on the 17th inst., to remove from office, under the 3d section of the 14th amendment, the Hon. William Lindsay, recently elected a judge of the Court of Appeals from the Fourth district by a large majority over his radical opponent. It is charged that, prior to the war, he, as a clerk of the Hickman Circuit Court, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that, in 1862, he engaged in the Rebellion. The defendant objected to the filing of the motion to remove him from office, and also to the information. This will be one of the most important cases ever brought in the United States courts under the fourteenth amendment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
FIRST SERIES 1870-71.
THIRD LECTURE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 21,
BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—"THE LOST ARTS."

MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24,
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 25,
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28,
"MILK."

Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31: Petroleum V. Nasby, Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William Curtis, Nov. 4.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets to ANY of the first ten Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7½; lecture at 8. 10 20 2t

☞ AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—PRINTING can now be done in inks that will copy, at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ THE METHODIST STATE CONVENTION for Pennsylvania will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY of this week. Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON will preside. The following order of exercises will be observed:—

1. Tuesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The organization.

2. Tuesday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"Methodism, its Growth and Present Position in the State." Committee.—Rev. I. H. Torrence, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, and J. M. Maris.

3. Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock. Topic—"The Type of Piety Necessary to the Highest Prosperity of the Church." Committee.—Rev. George Peck, D. D., Rev. G. G. Carrow, D. D., and Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D.

4. Wednesday Afternoon, 2½ o'clock. Topic—"The Charitable Institutions of the Church." Committee.—Colonel John A. Wright, E. H. Worne, and Rev. H Miller, D. D.

5. Wednesday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"The Duty of the Church in Relation to the Christian Sabbath and the Cause of Temperance." Committee.—The Sabbath—Rev. W. W. Wythes, Hon. Joseph McEnally, and William Sampson. Temperance.—Hon. John McCalmont, James Black, Esq., and Rev. P. Coombe.

6. Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock. Topic—"The Educational Interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania." Committee.—Rev. George Loomis, D. D., Rev. B. L. Dashiel, D. D., and Professor Bennett.

7. Thursday Afternoon, 2½ o'clock. Topic—"The Public School Question." Committee—Rev. A. Wheeler, D. D., Rev. J. W. Jackson, and P. W. Shaeffer, Esq.

8. Thursday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"The Duty of the Christian Citizen to the State." Committee.—William H. Allen, LL. D., Hon. H. L. Richmond, and Rev. H. S. Nesbit, D. D. 10 18 3t

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.
Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstu1m Second story.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 Tw

☞ HEAR PROFESSOR O. S. FOWLER, AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, on FRIDAY EVENING at 7:30, on "Love, Courtship, and Married Life." Seats, 25 cents. And consult him as to your Phrenology, best business, etc., at the Continental Hotel, every day and evening during October. 10 19 3t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 1f 4p

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 Tw

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 Tw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13 uths3t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 Tw

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.
One lot at 50 cents.
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.
Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.
Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.
Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 Tw

☞ A CHEERFUL FIRESIDE.—THE GENIAL heat evolved from good anthracite is an essential auxiliary to the enjoyment of the long winter evenings. It is, however, of vast importance to obtain a good article, that will burn bright and clear, and leave no residuum but ashes. The spot to procure just such coal is at J. C. HANCOCK'S Great Northern Coal Depot, northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. His facilities for procuring the choicest products of the Lehigh and Schuylkill region are unsurpassed, and his live energy and enterprise enable him to do many things which his rivals in the trade can only imitate. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 Tw

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 Tw

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 Tw

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 Tw

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Invite attention to his importation of
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CARACULLA CLOTHS, in Black and White.
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BLACK SEAL. TIPPED SEAL.
BLACK BLANKS, VELVET BLANKS.
CORDUROYS, in White and Brown.
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS.
9 24 stuth4p3m FANCY CLOTHS.

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Constant additions both by importation and purchases from our own and New York markets.

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9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

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GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open
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AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

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CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

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Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
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PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kerlin, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 13 6t*

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Delicious Almeria Grapes.
Large New Layrr Figs.
Fresh Pecan Nuts.

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PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
PREPARED MUSTARD AND TRUFFLES,
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JAMES R. WEBB'S,
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8 31 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,
DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER
Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.
10 18 tuth2m] T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

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FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.
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Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Thompson streets; contains all modern improvements, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 26x160 feet.
Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; with side yard. Lot 26x200 feet.
Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.
Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 73x198 feet deep, and six Lots west side Broad, above Thompson, 25x200 feet deep. 10 20tf

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A HOUSE WANTED, BETWEEN FIFteenth and Twentieth, and Chesnut and Pine. Willing to pay $1000 rent. Address P. O. BOX 2469, Philadelphia. X 10 29 2t*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

"Tom Brown."

"Tom Brown"—in other words, Mr. Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days"—is on Friday evening to deliver a lecture in this city. It is the only lecture he will have delivered in New York during his entire visit to this country. The appearance will take place at Cooper Institute, and the subject treated of is "Work and Wealth." It has been stated that on Saturday he sails for England, but his friends in this country will scarcely believe this rumor to be the truth. His visit to the United States has been characterized by remarkable quietness. He has kept at bay the aggressive interviewer: he has defied the Jenkins who would have deified him: and he has put into practical operation the principle that an Englishman's house (including rooms at hotels) is his castle. Even the New York Bohemians have been able to make nothing of him whatever. Such newspaper men as have seen him are the celebrated men, only, of the press of New York and other cities. And yet the corner which he fills in thousands of hearts all over the Union is so large as adequately to account for the unusual anxiety there is to hear him. Cooper Institute will be thronged by such numbers as are seldom convened in any one building. Whatever he was to lecture on he would be sure to draw an immense audience, for the people are going not so much to hear the lecture as to see the man. They want to grow familiar with the countenance of the man who made them familiar with Tom Brown's. I think if Mr. Hughes had announced that he intended to give a series of readings from the two books through which he first became known to America, his success would have been at any rate a great pecuniary one.

"Mrs. General Anderson."

If Mrs. General Anderson ever travels your way, look out for her—that is, if you can identify, under the new *alias* she will have chosen, the audacious female who, under that name, has lately been creating such havoc here among hotel-keepers and real-estate agents. This fascinating fraud in the grenadine dress and the plaid shawl appears to have been almost ubiquitous, to have practised etiquette upon principles of duplicity, and to have endeavored to rain ruin upon innocent heads wherever and whenever she thought she discovered opportunity. She is a sort of "Miss Gwilt," with a past career crammed with guilty secrets and a future that she probably intends to pack equally full of crime. The latest story told about her is that several months ago, while residing at an uptown hotel, and paying her board and lodging no one knows how, she became intimate with the wife of the hotel proprietor, and through that lady obtained an introduction to a fashionable milliner. Soon after this she obtained, by some mysterious means, the use of a handsome team, and, invested with the gorgeous prestige which the chariot conferred upon her, drove up to the milliner's door, entered the silk-and-satin teeming apartments, and proceeded to order an extensive and expensive wardrobe. She ordered dresses which, when completed, would have cost nearly fifteen hundred dollars, and by her eloquent and artistic gab managed to convince the milliner, for the time being, that it was all right. After the loquacious impostor had gone, the fashionable milliner took a good square "think," the result of which was a determination to fill a part of the order and then to insist upon payment before the rest of the order was complied with. Thanks to this business way of conducting the matter, the fashionable milliner saved her bacon. I mean to say that she intercepted the approaching hand of ruin. Mrs. General Anderson had no money, and so the dresses were taken back by the boy who had been sent with them.

"O woman! in our hours of ease,
You are the very deuce to please;
But when dressmakers want what's due,
An interesting dead-beat you!"

I quote from memory, but I believe that this retains the spirit of the original.

L'quoring Up.

There is no objection to a man's drowning his sorrows in the intoxicating bowl so long as he don't get drunk under the operation, and so long as the bowl is paid for. I feel sorry for McFarland—the harmless and gentle maniac who killed Richardson—but I still cling to the opinion that when a man carries about him a bundle of papers relating to the divorce he is trying to get from his wife, he ought to take the bowl behind the door or some other convenient place, and get drunk as quietly and undemonstratively as possible. Mr. McFarland has not done this. Yesterday he was descried on Thirtieth street, near Wood's Museum, in such a condition as was but little calculated to strengthen sympathy with him against the present Mrs. Richardson. Why should people who are hopelessly unhappy so often to "liquor-up" under their affliction? Unanswerable question! What passion ever grew more shallow because the potations became deep? It is prosaically true that absinthe makes the heart grow fonder, and the man who is in love grows tearful over his cups. If report is to be believed, McFarland still seems to think he is deeply injured. If he chooses to get tight he is probably no worse than other men are who love drink; only the circumstances of his position render it peculiarly unfortunate that he should do so in a public manner, and under such conditions and with such accompaniments as render it impossible for decent and unprejudiced people to retain a great deal of sympathy for him. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Mad'lle Christine Nilsson will appear for the fourth time in concert. She will be assisted by Miss Cary and Messrs. Brignoli, Verger, and Vieuxtemps. Mad'lle Nilsson will also appear at a matinee on Saturday.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will perform the parts of "Dr. Pangloss" and "Toodles," this evening.

Mr. Clarke will have a benefit to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Boucicault's comedy of *London Assurance* will be presented this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard troupe will perform the extravaganza of *Pluto* this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE negro burlesques, songs, dances, and comicalities are announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance will be given this evening.

—A stage-struck damsel at Rochester recently sent a note to Miss Maggie Mitchell, asking her for a position in her troupe. An idea of her ability may be formed from the following:—"the People around Where I live Say I have a good voice if you think What I say is follish send some one Whith a Note if Possible or send some one and tell me Wer you Board at all Events let me here someting from You."

CITY ITEMS.

HUNGER is the best sauce; next we think is the Old Dominion Sauce. It is just the thing for table use. It should be in every family. It is sold at a price that every family can use it.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—*Newly fitted up, on first floor. Convenient for Ladies.*
LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. *Call and examine.*
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

STOCK.
Higher than the mountain's peak,
Deeper than the ocean's deep,
Stronger than the rock-bound coast,
More numerous than the Philistine host.

COLORS.
Colors of every tint and hue,
Purer than the azure blue,
Indelible as time and space,
The hottest sun can't them efface.

SIZES.
We'll fit the lad from three to ten,
And all between that age and men;
They fit the crooked, fat, and lean,
And all the shapes that come between.

PRICES.
Cheaper than the common trash,
Better than the habberdash
That is sold around the town
By Tom, and Dick, and Jack, and Brown.

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1870.
A. M. GREENE, SUPERINTENDENT UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY.—Dear Sir:—We had a fire in our building, occupied as a cotton factory, at Twenty-third and Filbert streets, last evening, about half-past 5 o'clock, and had occasion to use one of the Union Fire Extinguishers, which did its work to our satisfaction. The fire occurred in the weaving-room, where cotton goods were being manufactured, and had burned the contents of four looms before the Extinguisher was brought into use. I feel confident that our place would have been burned out but for the Extinguisher.
Yours truly,
GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON COMPANY,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, etc., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

MARRIED.

HEISLER—STANHOPE.—On Tuesday evening, 18th instant, by the Rev. T. Murphy, Pastor of the Frankford Presbyterian Church, JOHN J. HEISLER, of this city, to Miss MARY E. STANHOPE, daughter of the late Hiram Stanhope, of Frankford.

MARTIN—WINSLOW.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. George F. Wiswell, LUTHER MARTIN, JR., to ELVIRA WINSLOW, daughter of Mr. Stephen N. Winslow, Sr. No cards.

SPELLISSY—STARKEY.—October 18, 1870, by T. A. Plattenberger, HENRY C. SPELLISSY, of Philadelphia, to SARAH A. STARKEY, of Bridgeport, N. J.

DIED.

CONNER.—On the 15th instant, JAMES G. CONNER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends, Amity Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F., and the Oystermen's Union and oystermen generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 829 South Third street, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

DAVIES.—Tuesday, 18th October, of hemorrhage of the lungs, CHARLES E. DAVIES, in the 44th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1436 Lombard street, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

KITSELMAN.—On the 16th instant, SARAH J., wife of John H. Kitselman, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock.

PETERSON.—At Germantown, on the evening of 17th instant, NATHAN S. PETERSON, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5146 Germantown avenue, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuDtf ABOVE CHESNUT.

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness.
DOYLE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
10 19 tf

GROCERIES, ETC.
1826.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK
Offer to their customers one of the finest selections of
GROCERIES
Ever Offered to the Public.
TEAS,
COFFEES,
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
SPICED SALMON,
SMOKED SALMON,
SARDINES,
PEAS,
MUSHROOMS,
CIGARS,
WINES,
ALES,
BRANDIES,
ETC. ETC.
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
1t 4p Below Chesnut.

CLOTHING.
A VOICE FROM THE SCHOOL.
The Public Examination
Of the Big Boys
Who go to School
Clad in School Suits
From the GREAT BROWN HALL
Of ROCKHILL & WILSON
Has proved
Eminently Satisfactory.
And it is now evident
That measures should be taken
To supply every good scholar
With such an incentive to study
As can be had only
By dressing each boy,
Both great and small,
In a nice School Suit.
SO BEAUTIFUL,
SO BEFITTING,
SO ECONOMICAL,
SO DURABLE.
Exactly the thing to Suit the Boys!
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
$15 We Have the
$15 Testimony of
$15 All
$15 That our FIFTEEN
$15 DOLLAR SUITS are
$15 worth THREE DOLLARS
$15 More than any Others
OFFERED ELSEWHERE.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 8 tfrp

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20·00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20·00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20·00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20·00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20·00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20·00 SUITS!!!
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

FURNACES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF George M. Dallas, Esq., Trustee of the Assigned Estate of William C. Patterson.—Warehouse plate, large and desirable Lot N. E. corner of Front and Lombard streets, 213 feet front, 130 feet deep, three fronts. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Front and Lombard streets, containing in front on Front street 213 feet 1½ inches, on Lombard street 130 feet, and on Penn street 213 feet—three fronts. The above is very valuable for store or warehouses, manufactories, mill, machine shop, sugar house, or any building requiring a large lot. On this lot the Penn Warehouses lately stood. The bricks, etc., are included in the sale. For further particulars, inquire of George M. Dallas, Esq., No. 222 South Fourth street. Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
10 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Henrietta A. Chandler, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Very elegant country seat, mansion, stable and coach house, 22 acres, Chelten Hills, Montgomery county, Pa., near the Old York Road Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. On Tuesday, November 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange. The situation is very high and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country; was formerly owned by J. H. Town, Esq., who spared no expense to make it a very handsome country seat. Will be shown by T. A. Chandler, on the premises. Terms, half cash. Immediate possession.
By order of George De Haven, Jr., Executor.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of James McAnall, deceased. Proceeding in partition. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of James McAnall, deceased, viz.:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, valuable property, twelve brick and frame dwellings and large lot, N. W. corner of Spruce and Aspen streets, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, 83 feet front. For particulars see plan.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 29N5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah Ann Thomas, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story brick residence, No. 1221 Walnut street, west of Twelfth street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, November 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange. N. B.—The residence is three stories high, with attics, has two-story back buildings, basement, dining-room and kitchen, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Possession July 1, 1871. May be examined from 3 to 5 o'clock P.M., on application to the auctioneers.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Extra valuable Real Estate—Valuable manufacturing establishment, known as the Union Car Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, stone and brick buildings, stationary engine, machinery, large lot; river Schuylkill. Twenty-seventh ward, 645 feet front on the river Schuylkill. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange. Full particulars at the office of Thomas A. Gummey, Esq., No. 711 Walnut street, or Charles E. Lex, Esq., No. 61 N. Sixth street. See plan at the auction rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
10 20 & s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

"OPENING."
Canned Fruits,
Preserves, Etc.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Having given special attention to the selection of
The Very Finest Fruits,
And having had them preserved in the most careful manner, respectfully invite their patrons and others
On Thursday, October 20,
To call specially and examine their assortment. [10 18 3trp

PIANOS.
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, an part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA

CARPETINGS.
34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34
CARPETINGS.
HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, we are offering superior inducements in
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades Druggets,
ETC. ETC.
At the lowest Cash Prices.
C. B. SNYDER & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
West Side, below Market. [9 24 stuth1m3p
(Formerly Shapless', latterly Snodgrass' Old Stand.)

BOARDING.
BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can have a furnished second-story room, with board, Pleasant and central location. No. 1837 CHESNUT Street, below Nineteenth. 10 18 3t

DRY GOODS.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
GROS GRAIN SILKS, AMERICAN SILKS, POPLIN BIARRITZ, IRISH POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, ALL-WOOL POPLINS, OTTOMAN POPLINS, VELOUR ROYALS, DRAP IMPERIALS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ARMURE ROYALS, CASSIMERES, FRENCH MERINOES, SILK WARP CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, DRAP D'ALMAS, DRAP DE PARIS, BAREGE ANGLAIS, MOHAIR TAMISES, PARISIENNES, TAMISES, MOUSSELINES, BATISTES, ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, CRETONNES, SATIN IMPERIALS, SATIN DE CHINES, SATIN MERINOES, THIBETS, ALPACAS, GLOSSY MOHAIRS, MOHAIR BRILLIANTES, BATISTE ALPACAS, ENGLISH HENRIETTAS, JANUS CLOTHS, POPLIN ALPACAS, AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, TAFFETA SILKS, Etc. Etc. Etc.
ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPES AND VEILS,
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
JOUVIN & CO. KID GLOVES,
With a full stock of
Second Mourning Dress Goods,
FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BY
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
10 18 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870
A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.
We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on
SPRING GARDEN STREET.
For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.
We are enabled to sell cheap because
OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT,
OUR BUSINESS LARGE,
OUR PURCHASES FOR CASH.
Our long established rules of equity by which
TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
STOCK OFTEN TURNED.
We have opened a beautiful stock
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Etc. Etc.
BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1853.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 thstu2t No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART,
WEDDING OUTFITS, Etc.
KERR'S
CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT Street.
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
CHINA, GLASS,
USEFUL FANCY GOODS FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
New Goods Now Opening.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT ALL PRICES. 10 15 6trp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Fall Assortment of
FRENCH CAPS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
HANDKERCHIEFS IN VARIETY.
COLLARS AND CUFFS IN LINEN AND LACE.
DUCHESSE AND VAL. LACE SETS.
FRENCH WORKED AND LINEN CHEMISETTES.
NEW STYLES IN MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
NOVELTIES IN NECK TIES AND BOWS.
LACE TIDIES, New Designs.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
RIBBONS, FANS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
On hand and made to order. (10 20 thstu2m

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),
Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in
New and Elegant Designs.
All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Tea Sets as Low as $20.
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3 PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES, ETC.
1870. FALL. 1870.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER.
Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY.
WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.,
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES, ETC.
LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1330 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired, 9 15 thstu3mrp

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The contents of the November number of *Lippincott's Magazine* are as follows:—

"Crackers," by J. H. Bradford; "Elk County," a poem; "The Victims of Dreams," a story, by Margaret Hosmer; "A Polyglot Empire," by Stephen Powers; "A Yankee on the Throne of France," by Arthur Fleming; "Irene," a tale, part ii; "Three Triumphs," by Schele de Vere; "The Stone Annals of the Past," by Charles Morris; "In Love with a Shadow," a story, by T. A. Janvier; "The Calvert Family," by Eugene L. Didier; "Violets in Autumn," a poem, by Howard Glyndon; "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," a novel, part vii, by Anthony Trollope; "Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From the paper entitled "Crackers," by J. H. Bradford, which gives a very entertaining account of the "poor whites" of the Southern States who go under that designation, we take the following:—

The Cracker's language is of peculiar construction. He always "reckons;" calls the earth "the yeath," and ears "years;" utterly disregards the *r* in corn, and adds the letter *h* to the pronoun "it." His father is his "dad," his mother his "mam." A friend is usually addressed as "hoss." A turkey is a "tuckey;" a hornet, a "ho'net." For our friend drops his *r*'s as an Englishman his *h*'s, and puts them in where, according to popular prejudice, they do not belong. A worm is a "wum;" a flask is a "tickler." To go over a hill is to go "over the top;" a stone, whether small or great, is a "rock;" and women are generally spoken of as "heifers." To these peculiarities of pronunciation and nomenclature add a sort of lazy drawl, and you may obtain some sort of a notion of the Cracker mode of speech.

The Cracker is independent in his ideas of dress or costume. A felt hat of a nondescript color, but once probably white; a cotton shirt, innocent of plaited bosom, starch, or washing; and a pair of homespun or "hickory" trousers stuck into his boots, or, more generally, rolled up about half a foot above low-quartered brogans, and showing an expanse of dirty ankle, complete the attire of the man. The woman wears a homespun gown: I cannot positively aver that she does not wear anything else, but, to the best of my knowledge and belief, she does not. Children wear anything or—nothing.

In fact, children among the Crackers have but a poor chance. Nature has her will with them in so far as a disregard of the appliances of art is concerned, but she does not, after all, seem to be so good a mother as some of our modern philosophers would have us suppose. Only the hardiest of the children survive. And no wonder. So soon as the infant has teeth to chew (if he does not die before they come), he is fed with fat pork and greasy, leaden biscuit. In truth, there is little else to feed him on, and often not enough of them. The poor baby is thus early familiar with the pangs of hunger. To be sure, hunger is a natural emotion, but one not easy to get accustomed to. As a consequence of this difficulty, the Cracker child eats dirt to satisfy the continual cravings of his stomach. This unsatisfactory diet gives him a whitewashy complexion, and a pleading, wistful look about the eyes (which seem to have lost whatever light they once had). Their irregularities of feeding make Cracker children almost uniformily pot-bellied. Thus, if they live to manhood, it is owing more to the original strength of their constitutions than to the effects of nature's nursing or any hygienic precautions taken by their parents. If they do live, they grow to be thin, wiry, strong and enduring men, with a strong appetite for loafing, fighting, courting the girls and drinking whisky.

The best proof I can adduce that they make good fighting men is the fact that they composed the mass of the Confederate army in the late Rebellion. What kind of fighters they are let those say who met them on the Peninsula, at Antietam and Gettysburg, at Chantilly and Chattanooga.

The Cracker possesses the virtue of hospitality in a large degree. He will turn himself and his wife out of the single four-poster to give it to his transient guest with such genuine, whole-souled generosity, and will press him to accept it with such an air of deep anxiety, that doubts as to cleanliness of sheets and hesitation from fear of the *cimex lectularius* vanish at once; and one feels one's self obliged to sacrifice one's personal feelings on the great altar of true courtesy and genuine hospitality.

He is, above all things, fond of a dance. Let him get a nigger fiddler and plenty of baldface whisky, and give forth the news that he expects his friends, and men and girls will come from a circuit of twenty miles. And how he dances! I can give no idea of it unless some of my readers have seen a fisherman's hop on the coast of Maine. In that case they will be able to form some conception of the style and character of a Cracker dance. Such shuffling and double shuffling, such pigeon wings, such tortuous and devious windings, as are there executed, truly entitle the favorite measures to the Swivellerian appellation of "the mazy." In my opinion a man must get drunk in order to bear himself properly through such a performance. No sober man could master it.

But what a contempt the Cracker has for the "rudimans!" When I was last a sojourner in the Land of Flowers a Cracker who could read and write was considered an extraordinary creature—a kind of woolly horse or two-headed calf. I once came across a plantation, near the centre of the peninsula of Florida, belonging to a man who was worth, at the lowest calculation, thirty thousand dollars. He had twenty negroes, made a good crop of cotton, dabbled in sugar and indigo, and was growing richer every year. He had four sons and two daughters. The family dressed exactly as when "dad" had first settled, lived in the same one-storied, one-roomed log hut, were "hail-fellow-well-met" with their poorer neighbors, as they had always been, and not a soul of them could even read. The old man's accounts with his factors were managed by a Minorcan who dwelt hard by, and was considered to be a miracle of learning; and for once, I believe, the agent did full justice to his employer. When asked if he would not have preferred that his children should be acquainted with the useful arts of reading, writing, and arithmetical calculation, he would proudly point to his fruitful fields and his fat and docile negroes, and say:—

"I cum hyar, stranger, wif a few hogs, some hoeing tools, an' the ole woman an' George; an' we've done pooty peart 'thout any o' your readin' an' writin' an' cipherin'. When I'm gone the brats'll be so much ahead o'me; an' if they can't git along 'thout readin' an' writin', why, —— em! they ort to starve!"

This was by no means an isolated case. There were many Crackers as ignorant, though few so rich. But we may now hope for better things. Although the poor Cracker was dragged into the war against his will, he yet fought so as to gain for his bravery the admiration of the civilized world. The victim of those political Ishmaelites who, with naught to lose but everything to gain in the struggle, thrust aside the counsel of the intelligent and sober-thinking men of the South, and plunged the country into a bloody war, the poor white man bore himself as bravely on the field as his aristocratic officers. How much of misery that war brought to him and his, who will ever know? How many a cabin in the lonely woods was the scene of patient waiting, long struggles with gaunt poverty and agonizing suspense—until the fatal news came, tardily, but all too soon, that told the suffering family that their former protector was to be theirs no more! Who can tell the agony of desolation that has been the lot of many a poor, friendless woman, widowed by the cruel hand of war, whose sole dependence for food for the hungry mouths around her was the labor of her own toil-hardened hands? The mounds that crowd the cemeteries North and South, under which sleep so many thousands of Confederate dead, could tell sad histories enough to fill a volume.

—The November number of *The Transatlantic*, which has been sent us by Turner & Co., presents an excellent series of stories, poems, and readable sketches on a variety of subjects, selected from the best foreign periodicals. *The Transatlantic* is edited with care and good taste, and it is one of the most attractive of our monthlies.

AN EXASPERATED DEAD-HEAD.

Failing to Get a Free Ride he Attempts to Throw a Train from the Track.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* has the following:—

On Thursday evening about 8 o'clock a colored man approached Conductor Mills, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, at Palmyra Junction, and asked permission of him to come into Quincy on the train which would leave in ten minutes thereafter, stating that he had no money, and as a matter of introduction, offered him a letter to read. Mr. Mills informed his lordship that he had no use for the letter, and unless he had money to pay his fare he could not and would not carry him, and the negro turned away, walking in the direction of the rear of the train, which was then standing in readiness to start in a few minutes. Mr. Mills thought no more of him, and the train proceeded to Quincy. Mr. Mills, as is his usual custom, after passing through the entire train collecting tickets, stepped out on the hind platform to see if there were any "hangers-on," as they are termed, and his visit on this occasion was not a fruitless one by any means. He immediately discovered that there was some one hanging on to the platform, with his feet resting on one of the brakes. The train had by this time reached North River bridge, about eight miles from this city. The signal bell to stop the train was sounded, and on the train stopping it was ascertained that the individual hanging on was no other than the same negro who had but a few moments before asked permission to ride free to Quincy. He was let off with a slight reprimand, and the train again proceeded. An extra freight train came along shortly afterward, and when near Young's Crossing, probably about four miles east from where the negro had been put off of the first train, the engine struck a large tie which had been placed on the track, but fortunately sent it whirling into the air without doing any damage. At eleven o'clock the same night the Kansas City express, which should have left here at 9:30 P. M., came thundering along at a rapid rate in consequence of being behind time, and when in a few yards of where the freight train had knocked a tie off a few hours before, the engine struck another tie which became in some way entangled in the cow-catcher and was dragged along over the rails with such velocity that it produced sufficient friction to set the tie on fire. The engineer, discovering the light and not knowing what occasioned it, stopped his engine as soon as possible, when he discovered for the first time the presence of the tie, which caused him to shudder at the thought of his narrow escape from a fate too horrible to contemplate.

The tie had become so thoroughly wedged under the cow-catcher that it became necessary to actually cut it out. Suspicion immediately rested on the aforesaid negro, and a vigilance party was organized to look after him. Conductor Mills, believing that he would come to Quincy, went in person to the ferry dock at an early hour yesterday morning to await the arrival of the first trip of the ferry-boat. The boat had no sooner landed than Mr. Negro stepped off, and on being recognized by Conductor Mills, was taken in charge by a policeman when his name was ascertained to be Daniel Love, formerly employed as cook in the Sherman House, and lately figuring conspicuously in police circles as a common thief, and only a few days since he was released from the workhouse. He was sent to Palmyra on the first train and lodged in jail. While *en route* to that place he made an open confession to the officer in charge, stating that he placed both ties on the track, and for no other purpose than to throw Conductor Mills' train off because he would not allow him to ride to Quincy free of charge.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

9 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"HOME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY, No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.

Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. fp

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Construction of Sewers on Garden, Mount Vernon, and Norris Streets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, of the diameter of three feet in the clear, viz.:—On the line of Garden street, from Willow street to south line of Buttonwood street, on Mount Vernon street, from Twenty-first street to the east line of Twenty-second street, and on Norris street eastward from Gunner's Run to depression west of Richmond street; said sewers to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewers above designated, and he shall allot them to the lowest bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of said sewers in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 16, 1869; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Warren Street and Brown Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Warren street, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, the cost of paving intersections not to exceed nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; Brown street, from Taney street to Pennsylvania avenue, in the Fifteenth ward, no cost for intersections for the paving thereof, the condition of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners fronting on each street respectively, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Erection of a Drawbridge Over Frankford Creek at Orthodox Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for the erection of a drawbridge over Frankford creek at Orthodox street, and allot the same to the lowest bidder, and only to such person that has had experience in such work, as provided by ordinance.

Section 2. The plans and specifications to be prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and the work done in accordance therewith to his approval and acceptance; the cost thereof to be paid for out of appropriation to the Department of Highways, etc. etc., for the year 1871, from item therein specified.

Warrants to be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Dickerson Street from Passyunk Avenue to Broad Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Dickerson street, from Passyunk avenue to Broad street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from date of said notice said street will be taken for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Construct a Sewer across Bucklus Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways is hereby authorized and directed to construct a sewer across Bucklus street, between Kensington avenue and Frankford avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The cost of the same to be chargeable to item 8 of the annual appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize the Grading of Warren Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Warren street from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street to the established grade of the city, at a cost not exceeding three hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving Footways on Edward, Franklin, and Main Streets and Oxford Road, in the Twenty-third Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Edward street, from Pine to Adams street, Franklin street, from Oxford road to Wakeling street, Oxford road, from Franklin to Leiper street, Main street, Bustleton, from a point six hundred and thirty feet north of the Welsh road to a point nine hundred feet south of the Welsh road, leading to Holmesburg, in the Twenty-third ward, to grade, curb, and pave their footways, and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to proceed and do the work and collect the cost from the property owners.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the appropriation to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year 1870, viz.:—

To Item 45. To pay two messengers of the Board of Aldermen, two hundred dollars.

To item 64. To pay aldermen for administering affidavits to assessors on State Census books, three hundred and twenty-two dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Payment for the Construction of a Sewer across Lancaster Avenue at Forty-eighth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the cost of constructing the sewer across Lancaster avenue, at Forty-eighth street, be paid out of Item 19 of the appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 8w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz.:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ½ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5 pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 208 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1870, for materials and labor "for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material and labor.

Materials will be required as follows:—

CLASS I.

About 1800 lineal feet of hemlock timber for crib work.

CLASS II.

About 1500 pounds iron bolts and spikes for crib work, and 250 pounds cast iron dowels for securing face stone.

CLASS III.

Sufficient stone to do the repairs (both face stone and rubble) are on hand at the piers, except angle stone, which will be offered for by the cubic foot.

Labor is required as follows:—

CLASS I.

Repairs to crib work and putting down a platform for stone superstructure.

CLASS II.

Cutting dovetail joints and dowel holes to the face stones on hand, and putting all the stone as required, both face stones and filling, in place.

Proposals for furnishing timber will be by the lineal foot; for bolts, spikes and dowels by the pound; for labor on timber, by the lineal foot in place, including care of timber and iron delivered; for cutting stone for each header and for each stretcher; for setting face stones, for the lot; for putting rubble in place, per perch of 25 cubic feet.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum to be made on partial payments.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

For blank forms for proposals and further information, inquire at this Office, where plans and drawings of the work can be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
10 18 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

SHIPPING.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 22, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

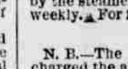
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN P. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 6



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 12 noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information

A SUNKEN LAKE.

One of the Natural Wonders of the Thunder Bay Region.

We extract the following from Prof. N. H. Winchell's recent report on the Thunder Bay region:—

Sunken Lake, in Sec. 32, T. 33, N. R. 6 E, is a remarkable example of the effect of subterranean erosion. I have before described the lake in full. Suffice it to say that the North Branch of Thunder Bay River disappears entirely in time of low water beneath a ledge of Hamilton limestone. But in time of high water, the mouth of the subterranean channel will not admit the raised volume of water, and after filling the basin of a little lake, which is nearly a mile in length, it passes overland through the channel represented as its bed on the maps. During half the year, however, this channel is one day south of the lake.

During a recent trip up the Lake Huron shore, north of Thunder Bay, it was one of my objects to examine the reported outlet of this river into Lake Huron. On the south side, and near the head of the deep, crooked bayou, tributary to Little Thunder Bay on the north, is a remarkably deep hole in the o herwise shallow bed of the bay. The entrance of this long arm of Little Thunder Bay is disguised by a long, low island which hangs across it. Any one in coasting would be apt to miss it, as I did at first, unless he followed carefully the same indentures of the coast. Having entered the bayou, I directed my man to follow the right bank, or north side, and to return on the south side. Having entered the bay, we began to coast outward along the south shore. We had left the head of the bayou, perhaps 150 rods, when there was a sudden increase in the depth of the water. The weeds which had covered the bottom entirely disappeared within a space no more than the length of the boat, and the water was as black as at any place in the open lake.

The motion the boat had attained carried us over the chasm, and my pocket thermometer told us the temperature of the water was 67 deg. Fahrenheit. As that was the same as the temperature of the shoal water of the bayou, observed a few minutes before, I was disappointed, for I had expected to detect the presence of river water, if it were the outlet of Sunken Lake, by the difference of temperature between the lake water and that of the water rising from the opening. Pushing the boat astern, we followed the rim of the basin around towards the right, and found the descent very abrupt in all places. The shoal water was filled with weeds, which are common in inland lakes and slow and flowing streams, and they were seen to cover the brink and follow down the steep side as far as the eye could distinguish. When the boat reached the east side of the opening, the weeds were seen to rapidly diminish, and they soon entirely disappeared. The brink here was very steep, almost perpendicular, and consisted of sand, with a considerable number of fractured shells.

Our boat stopped upon the brink at this place, and upon proceeding to make another observation on the temperature of the water, what was our surprise to find that we were slowly drifting away from the opening. It was further observed that we were in motion against the breeze which was passing up the bayou. I was again surprised to find that the temperature of the water was 65 degrees Fahrenheit. This observation was made perhaps ten feet to the east of the opening, and as we were drifting, allowing the boat to continue in motion, the temperature at thirty feet from the opening was 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The depth of the water at the place of these last observations was not more than eighteen or twenty inches, and the bottom was one of clean sand with frequent shells common on the lake beach near the mouth of rivers, but no weeds. Returning to the opening and following the line of shoal water in the same direction, we found that the weeds soon became as abundant as on the other side of the current. The current ceased soon after we passed the most eastward or lakeward side.

The opening is six or eight rods across, and nearly circular, and is nearest the south side of the bayou, about twelve rods from the shore. As one passes over the brink and loses sight of the weeds as they descend so quickly down the subaqueous brink, a feeling of terror comes over the beholder, as if he was about to be precipitated into an awful chasm. Fishermen report that a lead has been lowered 300 feet into its opening without a bottom. I suppose the temperature of the water over the opening is higher than that of the current just east, because of the influx of the heated bayou water, and that the real river water is found just over the sandy part of the brink, and a little further east. It was not until I left the place that I remembered that the temperature of the Thunder Bay river at Alpena, at two different observations, was 55 deg. Fahrenheit. In winter this is always free from ice, and ducks frequent the place. I have no doubt but this is the real outlet of the north branch of Thunder Bay river, which disappears in the bed of Sunken lake.

A SIOUX SUN DANCE.

How Our Red Brethren Amuse Themselves

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Fort Laramie, says of the Sioux sun dance:—This festive performance, as practiced among the Sioux, is regarded by the whites with feelings of horror, and few have the nerve to become spectators of the cruelties which are undergone by the deluded victims. It is a sort of religious dance, in which the young braves test their fortitude and stoicism in resisting pain without wincing. A young officer who witnessed the sun dance a few days since at the agency, seven miles above Fort Sully, on the Missouri river, gives the following account:—The Indians manifested considerable opposition to having the whites present. When several officers belonging to the 17th United States Infantry came up, Red Leaf leaped over a breastwork of logs and ordered the troops away. After parleying with the chief some time the soldiers fell back and took a position which was not objectionable to the Indians, but whence they would obtain only a partial view of the performances. There was a large lodge built in shape of an amphitheatre, with a pole in the centre. The sides and roof were covered with willows, forming a tolerable screen, but not so as to obstruct entirely the view. The performances were commenced with chants and incantations. Five young men were brought in and partially stripped, their mothers being present and assisting in the ceremony. Then the medicine man began his part by cutting slits in the flesh of the young men and taking up the muscles with pincers. The old squaws assisted in lacerating the flesh of the boys with knives. The squaws would at the same time keep up a howling, accompanied with a movement to or fro. When the muscles were lifted out by the pincers on the breast, one end of a sort of lariat or buffalo thong was tied to the bleeding flesh, while the other end was tied to the top of the pole in the centre of the lodge. The first young man, when thus prepared, commenced dancing around the circle in a frantic manner, pulling with all his weight, so as to stretch out the rope, and by his jerking movements loosen himself by tearing out the flesh. The young man's dance was accompanied by a chant by those who were standing round, assisted by the thumping of a hideous form to keep time. The young brave who was undergoing this self-torture finally succeeded in tearing himself loose, and the rope relaxed from its sudden tightness and fell back towards the centre pole with a piece of the flesh to which it was tied. The victim, who up to this point did not move a muscle of his face, fell down on the ground, exhausted from the pain which human weakness could no further conceal. A squaw then rushed in and bore the young brave away. He had undergone the terrible ordeal, and amid the congratulations of the old men would be complimented as a warrior of undoubted pluck and acknowledged prowess.

Another of the young men, named Charles, was cut in two places under each shoulder blade, the flesh was raised with pincers, and thongs tied around the flesh and muscles thus raised. The thongs reached down below the knees, and were tied to buffalo skulls. With these heavy weights dangling at the ends of the thongs, the young man was required to dance around the circle, to the sound of the drum and chants of the bystanders, until the skulls became detached by tearing out the flesh. They continued the performance until one of the skulls broke loose, but the other remained. The mother of the young man then rushed into the ring, leading a pony, and tied one end of the lariat which was around the pony's neck to the skull, which was still fastened to the young man. The latter then followed the pony round the ring until, nearly exhausted, he fell on his face, and the skull was thereby torn out of the flesh. The sufferer's voice grew husky from joining in the chant; he grovelled on the ground in violent contortions for a few minutes, and was then removed to the outside of the lodge.

A third man had the lariat of the pony hitched to the raised muscle of his back, and was dragged in this way several times round the ring, but the force not being sufficient to tear loose from the flesh, the pony was backed up, and, a slack being thus taken on the lariat, the pony was urged swiftly forward, and the sudden jerk tore the lariat out of the flesh. My informant having seen enough of these horrid performances to satisfy his curiosity, left with his companions, "without waiting to see the dance through." The dance, with its bloody orgies, lasted three days. The sun dance is not now as frequently practiced as in former days, and the ceremony will become extinct only under the reservation system.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

Report of the Medical Society—Its Conclusions Denied.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 17th inst. says:—

The report of the committee of the Medical Society of the case of the so-called sleeping beauty, Susan C. Godsey, promises to lead to some interesting results. The parties who have charge of the girl are highly indignant at the case being pronounced a humbug, and deny utterly the conclusions of the doctors; they assert that the symptoms, with occasional variations, do occur in the order before described, and that they are willing to put up money on the result of any fair test. The committee's report is not quite satisfactory, as it advances no proof that the continued apparent somnolence of the girl is purely feigned; but, apart from the case itself, the conduct of parties having charge of the patient indicates that their interest is more pecuniary than scientific. They have objected to any medical treatment looking towards the restoration of the girl, and during the fair they circulated handbills announcing a prodigy on exhibition for the small fee of fifty cents. The following extract from one of these bills has a rather suspicious ring about it:—

"Miss Susan C. Godsey, known as the sleeping beauty of Obion county, Tennessee, was born September 13, 1841, and fell asleep August 1, 1849, being a little over eight years old. She has slept perpetually over twenty-one years, never having been awake over eight minutes at one time in that long series of years. She has been visited at her home by the scientific men of Europe and America, who have invariably pronounced her the greatest wonder of this or any other age. She is totally oblivious to the world while sleeping, no possible noise or torture making any impression on her, nor is any breathing perceptible, except during the few minutes she is awake to life, when she is perfectly rational. The medical men who have seen her have, with one accord, pronounced her the most wonderful pathological prodigy known to the annals of the profession. In that profound sleep, which she describes as 'going away off to herself,' she has grown to symmetrical womanhood, utterly unconscious of any of the evils of life, never having been awake long enough to commit one solitary sin. In her beautiful, placid features we come nearer looking upon an incarnate angel than in any other object on earth."

The majority of the people will, doubtless, concur in the report of the Medical Society, and those who are doubtful will probably agree in thinking that the carrying about the country for exhibition of a weak, half stupefied girl, has as little propriety as humanity. The object of bringing the case before the Medical Society was, it is said, to get a certificate from that body as to the character of the case, and as all hope of that is now at an end, the sleeping beauty will probably ere long disappear from St. Louis

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
s5. PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. B NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 10 17 tf

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AT SEVENTY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA. AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT,
10 19 tf PHILADELPHIA.

IOWA BONDS.

KEOKUK, MUSCAT NE. DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,

And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
10 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

HOWSON'S

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

United States and Foreign PATENTS,

Forrest Buildings,

No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. | C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths3m

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies o' the season. 9 22 tnstuthf

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Rooting is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
S 26 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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Sale No. 246 S. Eighth street.
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On Friday Morning,
October 21, at 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold by catalogue, a large and elegant assortment of well-made Furniture, comprising—Parlor suits, with rich maroon and green plush coverings; also, library suits, with reps and haircloth covers; handsome walnut chamber suits, finished in oil, of latest patterns; also wardrobes, bookcases, library and centre tables, chairs of various kinds, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; silver plated ware and cutlery, engravings, china, glassware, etc.
ROSEWOOD PIANOS.—At 1 o'clock, will be sold, 3 rosewood pianos.
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5 cases 5 gallon demijohns of old London Dock Port Wine.
1 case 3 gallon demijohns Amontillado Sherry Wine.
4 cases 3 gallon demijohns old apple brandy.
3 cases 1 dozen each old apple brandy.
6 cases 5 gallon demijohns pure old rye whisky, five years old. 1t

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On Monday Morning,
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A LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS, by order of
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On Friday Morning,
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Also, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, coon, and buffalo robes. 10 15 5t

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE METHODIST CONVENTION.

The Third Day's Session of the Methodist State Convention—General Business—The Topic and the Discussion.

The third day's session of the Pennsylvania State Convention of Methodists was held this morning at 9 o'clock in the St. George's M. E. Church, Fourth street, below New.

The proceedings were opened with the reading of the 133d Psalm, the singing of the first hymn, and prayer by the Rev. James Curns, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

After the reading of the minutes, no other business being before the convention, the topic of the morning, "The Educational Interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania," was then taken up, the committee on the subject being Rev. George Loomis, D. D., Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D., and Professor Burnett.

Dr. Loomis, after a few introductory remarks, addressed himself to the subject as follows:—

In God's plans institutions are mightier and more enduring than their founders. The latter die, but the former live through the centuries with a broader and intenser life.

The outflowing life currents of these institutions are more potent and more enduring than even the institutions themselves. The latter shall be infolded in the tomb of time, but the former shall flow through the eternities in ever-increasing intensity.

The life-pores of Oxford entered into the Wesleys with a profound scholarship of a broad culture and a rigid training, thanks to Oxford. Yet Wesleyism to-day is mightier than Oxford. After the accumulated wealth of the learning and wisdom of five centuries had been gathered up into the life of a university, that university became the birth place of Methodism after the lapse of less than a century and a half.

To-day, in its ethical and Christian forces, in its agencies for the enlightenment of the public conscience and purifying the fount of public morals, in its work of educating the millions and recasting thought and modifying the character of the age, in its uplifings of humanity and its realizations of a common brotherhood, in thought, truth, and Christianity, Methodism is infinitely greater than the university that gave it birth.

Yet thanks to the university for the scholarship, culture, and training of the members of the "Holy Club." Through the ministers of the university God has demanded not only sanctified hearts but thorough scholarship and profound learning and rigid intellectual training. It was a work of laying broad foundations, and laying them deep and laying them wisely, and God had need, as He always hath, of master and workmen.

Methodism, then, from its inspiration in the university, and in the divine forces of Christianity, and in the great plans, has ever been true to this inspiration. It is better to be called a lunatic than a fool. We are not forgetful of the fact that Methodism has been charged with opposition to an educated ministry. No charge was ever more groundless or more indicative of ignorance of the missionary spirit and work of Methodism.

Wesley, from the first of his ministrations, recognized the conservative power of education and the necessity of literary institutions.

Commencing the work of evangelization among the colliers of England, he unites with Whitfield in laying the foundation of the now noted Kingswood School. It was a grand scene, the laying of the corner-stone of that school—Whitfield kneeling on the ground, surrounded by converted and weeping colliers, awakened to a new intellectual as well as moral life, earnestly praying, amidst tears and groans, that God would bless the cause of Christian education. Such the scene!

Wesley also early projected schools for poor children, which schools each year add to the thousands who have received instruction in them. At his first conference he proposed a theological school, a seminary where men should be trained for the work of the ministry. This proposition finds its embodiment to-day in the theological institutions of Richmond and Didsbury, and of Boston, Evanstown, and Madison.

I would not have those who have echoed and re-echoed the charge referred to above forget that it is a part of history—possibly of denominational congratulation—that Princeton, to-day so rigidly Calvinistic in its theology, was warmed into life by Methodistic fire, and that Nassau Hall received a Methodistic baptism at its birth, through the ministry of Whitfield. He inspired its foundations with an earnest enthusiasm, and Methodists in England gave it funds. Its President, Davies, wrote thus to Wesley:—"How great is the honor God is conferring upon you in making you a restorer of declining religion!"

Another historic fact:—

Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, bears the name of Lord Dartmouth, a nobleman of England, and none the less noble from being a Methodist himself and the friend and patron of Methodism. Cooper says of him:—"We boast of some rich ones whom the Gospel sways," "and one who wears a coronet and prays."

One hundred years ago this college received a Methodist dedication, and a Methodist was its principal benefactor, and a Methodist's prayers entered into its life. All along the line of Methodistic history we find schools, seminaries, and colleges springing into existence, and the best talent of the Church consecrated to education.

Besides the Wesleyan theological institutions and Wesleyan colleges and Wesleyan normal institutions, Methodism has in England a grand scheme which comprises nearly five hundred day schools and sixty thousand pupils.

American Methodism has an unprecedented record of labor and sacrifice in founding its universities, colleges, and the like, the number of which largely exceeds that of any other denomination in the land. Men who read the history and view the educational movements of the Church, and witness the spirit of sacrifice pervading the heroic corps of educators, who apprehend the life and genius of Methodism, will never repeat the charge.

He is a very silly logician who bases his generalizations on accidental circumstances, or circumscribes his line of thought to individual cases and localities, or restricted periods of a Church's history. The genius of Methodism prompts and hath ever prompted to do the work of the hour—to take up the duty nearest at hand, to co-work in the living present with God's providences, using the best agencies at hand to forecast the future and prepare for the emergencies that shall press her at every point of her expanding greatness. Thus her genius. Thus her life. Hence Christ and salvation through Christ first, and then the press and the schools. We would here record the fact, not boastingly, but with great gratitude to God, that in its educating forces reaching out and taking hold of the million through the Book Concern and its numerous depositories, through the press and its vast issues, interlacing the continent through its seminaries and colleges, Methodism is without a parallel in denominational history. Therefore, any man who has a reputation for general intelligence cannot afford to assume that our Church is opposed to education.

Pennsylvania Methodism is no exception to the general position taken above; her educational history is one of faith, labor, and sacrifice. She has not accomplished what she ought to have accomplished. Her seminaries and colleges ought to have to-day broader foundations, ampler facilities for instruction, and larger endowments, faculties, and patronage. The heart, prayers, and wealth of the Church ought to have entered more largely into the life of those institutions. More of her sons and daughters ought to have crowded her scholastic halls, and, thoroughly educated, gone forth to bless the Church and to reflect honor on the State. Conceding all this, yet it has entered into history that Methodism has done great educational work in Pennsylvania.

The statistics of this work, which have been furnished us, are not as ample as could be desired, but yet sufficiently so to give a comprehensive view.

We commence with Wyoming Seminary:—

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This institution is located in the Wyoming Valley, at Kensington. It was founded in 1844 with humble beginnings; it has developed a strong life. Its doors are open alike to males and females. During the last quarter of a century it has enrolled 9000 students. It has had about 3000 under training for teachers. It has prepared 125 for college, has sent forth 250 to the work of the Christian ministry. The last catalogue shows a board of instruction consisting of 16 members, with Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., as principal, and an attendance of 552 students, 371 of whom are males and 181 females.

The seminary property is estimated at $125,000. It has a record worthy of the Church of the State.

DICKINSON SEMINARY.

This institution is located at Williamsport. It embraces both sexes under the same government and instruction. Its buildings are spacious and will accommodate over two hundred boarding students. The last catalogue records sixty-three females and one hundred and seventy-three male students. It has a faculty of nine teachers, presided over by Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, D. D. It has had many able and devoted teachers. It has sent forth many excellent scholars of sterling worth.

Its present relationship to the Church is more intimate and satisfactory, and its prospects for the future more encouraging, than at any period of its past history.

BEAVER SEMINARY.

This institution is located on the banks of the Ohio river, at Beaver. It was founded in 1853, and was opened for pupils in 1856. Its character and the scope of its plan have been enlarged at the suggestion and by the liberality of Judge Agnew. Its Faculty numbers ten, and is presided over by Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M. The catalogue for the scholastic year of 1869-1870 shows that one hundred and six were in the female department and fifty-seven in the male. A musical institute constitutes a prominent feature of the seminary, and seeks to secure a thorough education in the science of music. Under the presidency of Rev. R. T. Taylor, this institution is enlarging its patronage and its educational facilities, and is doing a good work. Its property is estimated at $20,000.

CARRIER SEMINARY.

This institution is now located at Clarion. It has just entered on its educational life with good promise. The seminary property has cost already over $30,000.

LAKE SHORE SEMINARY

is a new educational enterprise. The building is nearly completed at a cost of $30,000, and will open its halls for the admission of students in December next.

IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution is located in the Cumberland Valley, at Irvington. It was founded in 1856. It has a college charter, with power to confer degrees. It is presided over by Rev. T. P. Ege, A. M., who succeeded Rev. A. G. Marlatte, A. M., who was President for nine years. This institution is designed to furnish a Christian home for young ladies, the number of whom is limited to forty. Its Christian culture has gone forth to bless many a Methodist family. Its property is estimated at $30,000.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution is located in the city of Pittsburg. The Church is largely indebted to Bishop Simpson for the organization and founding of this college, designed for the education of young ladies. The main college building was completed and its hall opened for students in the year 1855. The statistics show a healthful growth, both as regards capacity to receive pupils and facilities to instruct. The average attendance during the fifteen years of its existence has been 279. It is under the control of a Board of Trustees, of which Bishop Simpson is President. The last catalogue shows a faculty of twenty-two members, presided over by Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D. The number of students for the academic year 1869 and 1870 was 295. The estimated value of the college property, including buildings, is $100,000, with an indebtedness of $17,000.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE,

located at Meadville, was founded in 1815. The number of the alumni is 454. The average yearly attendance during the last twenty-five years was 212, most of whom pursued elective studies. The last catalogue records a faculty of seven, and students numbering 125. It has a valuable library, extensive apparatus, astronomical, chemical, and philosophical; large cabinets, geological, meteorological, conchological, entomological; museum of art and history, and a reading-room. The college property is estimated at $244,000. The endowment fund has $88,500 in productive funds, and $85,000 in unproductive funds, giving a total of $176,500.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

This college was founded in the year 1783; number of alumni is 1053; professors in the faculty number 8 persons; professors in the alumni, 7; students in the present year, 108; number of students from Pennsylvania, 58; number of students who are religious, 50. The President of the college is Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., Professor of Moral Science. The amount of productive endowments is $175,000; value of real estate, $80,000; and the number of volumes in the library is 25,563. The college is located at Carlisle. Upwards of $50,000 have been subscribed as an endowment fund, the greater part of which is conditional on the payment of the debt, a part of which has been provided for. The college seems to have a life strong and vigorous, prophetic of a noble future in the service of the Church.

This condensed exhibit of the status and life of our literary institutions will afford anchorage ground for the faith of the Church.

At this period of our Church history an advance movement is demanded. The intense intellectual forces of the age, the stern grapple with great social problems, the broad range of scientific thought and investigation, the increased demand of the State upon the Church for men preeminently qualified for high civic and diplomatic positions, all these comprise so many reasons for placing our institutions on advance ground. To do this most effectually there must be the sympathy and intelligent co-operation of the whole Church.

Mr. Loomis, after extended remarks on the subject of the report, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, First. It is the sense of the Convention that sound learning is in harmony with the genius and spirit of Methodism, essential with the higher life and conservation of the Church.

Second. That sound learning should be sanctified by sound faith. To accomplish this our colleges and seminaries should be centres of the highest and truest Christian outline.

Third. That to render the universal attainment of sound learning possible, the founding of literary institutions of various kinds is a work legitimate to the person of Methodism.

Fourth. That it is the duty of the Church, by liberal donations, to establish seminaries of Pennsylvania, on a broader basis, and render them more effectual in the work of Christianeducation.

Fifth. That the honor and future of Methodism demand an immediate response to the call of our colleges for increased faculties and endowments adequate to the enlargement of the departments of instruction, and for the generous support of men who have consecrated their lives and the wealth of their attainments to the cause of liberal education in the Church of their choice.

Sixth. That in view of the sacred obligations of stewardship under God's government, we urgently recommend our rich men to consecrate a portion of their wealth to the objects indicated above.

Seventh. That we recommend our institutions of learning to all Methodist parents, and urge upon them the duty of educating their sons and daughters, even at a sacrifice to themselves, in giving the preference to Methodist seminaries and colleges.

Eighth. That we recommend to our young men contemplating the work of the ministry a full collegiate education.

Ninth. That we recommend the establishment of a fund to aid such young men as need assistance in securing such an education.

Tenth. That we deplore the growing sentiment among our young men at present in our large cities that wealth is the great object of life, a sentiment which leads so many to declare a collegiate education as detaining them too long from what seems to be their only cherished purpose. We recommend to such the suggestion that there are duties and obligations growing out of their relation to society and the Church, to the performance of which the discipline and culture of a thorough education offer no mean help.

The above resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Addresses were then made upon the subject of the essay by Rev. Dr. Durbin, Mr. W. H. Allen, of Girard College, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, and Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., of N. Y., editor of the *Methodist*.

Dr. Crooks said that he thanked Dr. Loomis for his able defense of liberal education. What was it that had made Methodism a power in the land? Was it the preaching? No. It was the bringing of literature in some degree down to the common people. It brings literature, at least as wedded to song, within the reach of all. What is it that makes the bricklayer or the hodcarrier go so cheerfully to his work? If you will listen to him as he sings at his work you will know. He is singing the "Glory Hallelujah" which he has learned at the Methodist camp meeting. But let us little by little make the Methodist Church a cultured Church, and then we will have a glorious future.

The Rev. Jacob Todd, of the Philadelphia Conference, was introduced, and said that the wants of the age must be met. The ploughboy, as well as the business man and philosopher, are now reading the daily papers and becoming cultured. To obtain the power over the masses we must educate the teachers in proportion as the people are educated, or they cannot be taught.

And let me tell you that the converts to Methodism will not come from the schools of another Church. We must have our own schools. We must educate, and educate profoundly, if we would triumph gloriously.

If your children are educated as they must be in the present day, their thoughts and doings will be with educated men. Then when they come to give God their hearts they will unite with the Church that has educated them. We can hardly expect them to go back and unite with the Church that is the most ignorant. If we want them to join us we must make our Church worthy of them, and they will come of their own accord.

Rev. R. L. Dashiell, one of the committee on the essay of the day, and a professor in Dickinson College, said that as the Methodist Church believed in women, it would not do for the actions of this official body to go forth to the world without some recognition also of the female educational interests of the Church. He therefore called for Rev. Mr. Pershing, principal of the Pittsburg College, to present the claims of that department.

Mr. Pershing said that while he thanked God heartily that there are nine Methodist educational institutions, he could not but be sorry that Dickinson College, which numbers among its alumni the names of the very best men of the Church, should have to be supported on a paltry pittance of an endowment of less than two hundred thousand dollars. At Allegheny College the professors live upon the meagre sum of six or seven hundred dollars per annum.

What we want to do is to turn this convention to some practical account. We want some good universities in the land, not colleges. We want money to found them, and our members are perfectly able to give it. We do not want institutions of a lower grade multiplied. We have enough of them. These remarks apply equally to the female institutions.

My heart has often been fired by a recital of the doings of women for the Church. Woman has wept over those who have come to the altar. She has born the heaviest heat of the itineracy. We would be recreant to our duty if we should neglect women. What would our boys be unless our daughters are cultured?

Colonel Wright, of Philadelphia, was called upon, and said that as all could not be teachers or ministers, we must adapt our education so as to meet the wants of the largest number of the people. I have often thought that we are commencing at the wrong end in education. We should educate men to value education before we give it to them. Perhaps we ought not to found universities until the people are educated to fill them.

One cause of the want of prosperity in many of our institutions is that the course of study has not been adapted to the wants of the people, and the people will not send their children. If a man wants his child to be a lawyer or a doctor he finds a course adopted for the profession, but if he does not, and wants his son to follow a business or less liberal profession, he finds no studies adapted to the end. The courses in many of the leading colleges of the land have been or are now being altered for the better, and we must follow their lead. We must have more practical studies. Our course of elective studies is a move towards this end; but we must have more of it. When we have this then the students and money will come freely. This move will meet with opposition in some quarters, but it cannot be helped. In Oxford, England, they have introduced more modern courses of study to meet the requirements of the day, and the effect at first was almost a riot. But the trouble has been gotten over, and the courses are now working smoothly. So it will be here.

Rev. Dr. Kynett, of the Church Extension Society, said that he would only engage the attention of the convention for a few moments. There is one point which he thought escaped their notice, and that was the almost total want of institutions adapted for the masses in and around Philadelphia. There is not a single Methodist school within one hundred miles of Philadelphia. In the West it is different; there we have colleges, though meagrely provided, yet are doing a great good and furnishing the kind of learning needed by the people.

Dr. Peck was of the opinion that the Methodist educational institutions are doing as much for the masses in the way of teaching as any other schools. He said that if the statistics of the Wyoming Seminary are consulted they will be found fraught with the most glorious results. In all departments of industry, even in the highest, that seminary has placed its graduates, and he was convinced that similar institutions are precisely adapted to the end in view.

The resolutions on the subject of a more enlarged education were reported from the Committee on Resolutions, and after inserting the words "and young women," after the words "young men" in the ninth resolution, they were unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned with the benediction until 2½ P. M.

FUNERAL OF SHAY NOLEN.—This morning the funeral of John C. Nolen, who died on Sunday morning from the effect of a gunshot wound received at the meeting of the return judges, on Thursday of last week, took place from his late residence, No. 937 Buttonwood street. At an early hour a large crowd congregated about the house, discussing the facts of the death. At 8 o'clock the front door was thrown open, and immediately a line was formed, and those assembled passed in, viewing the body in the parlor. There was a constant stream until a quarter of 10 o'clock, when the lid of the coffin was put in position. The body was dressed in the ordinary black suit, and was laid out in a coffin artistically covered with black cloth and mounted with silver. At 10 o'clock the funeral cortege was formed, and all being in readiness, the body was borne to the hearse by John Ahern, Alexander J. Diamond, and Robert Thompson. The wife of the deceased was escorted by his brother. The line moved to the Church of the Assumption, at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, and in the procession were many of our most notable politicians. Arriving at the Church, the coffin was removed to the front of the chancel, and there Solemn High Mass was performed under the auspices of Father McElroy. The body was then replaced in the hearse, and the family were escorted to carriages in waiting. The funeral procession then proceeded to St. Mary's Cemetery, where the body was interred.

THE NUTTING EXCURSION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.—To-morrow (Friday) is the day set apart by the Board of Public Education for the annual visit to Fairmount Park of the children of the various public schools of this city. In order to accommodate the public the steamers will run between Fairmount and Belmont Cottage grounds at short intervals during the day, thus affording extra facilities to enjoy pleasant rides on the placid waters of the Schuylkill.

Ample accommodations have been made for the conveyance of the schools of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards to the Park to-morrow. The teachers, scholars, parents, and all intending to participate from the above school sections will take the cars at Frankford road and the Reading Railroad at 9 o'clock A. M., *sharp time*, and run directly to the Park, where they will be landed in close proximity to the location assigned to each section. Tickets for the excursion can be procured from the principal teacher of each school.

Members of the committee will accompany the train, and every provision has been made to make the affair not only a great treat for the children, but their parents also, who are kindly invited to participate.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second lecture of the "Star" Course attracted a large audience to the Academy of Music last evening. Mr. George Vandenhoff discoursed upon Shakespeare's two plays of *Henry IV*, and introduced a number of extracts which were highly enjoyed by the audience, particularly those which brought "Falstaff" upon the scene.

To-morrow evening Mr. Wendell Phillips will lecture upon "The Lost Arts." Whatever differences of opinion there may be with regard to the peculiar views of Mr. Phillips upon political, social, and other topics, there is no dispute of the fact that he is a graceful and polished writer, and a rare entertainment may consequently be expected to-morrow evening.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The lad Edward Powell, who was shot in the eye while peeping through a fence at the antics of an infuriated steer at Adrian street and Girard avenue, on Monday afternoon last, died at his home, No. 39 Innes street, this morning. Several persons had fired at the animal, and one of the shots, intended for the beast, passed through the fence and struck young Powell in the eye. The wound was not considered dangerous at first, and but little attention was paid to it. Young Powell grew worse yesterday morning and continued to sink until death relieved him of his sufferings.

H. T. HELMBOLD IN TOWN.—H. T. Helmbold, Esq., who has been creating considerable excitement in New York city for some years past, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday. He brought with him his team of six-in-hand, which has been one of the most notable attractions at Long Branch. In the afternoon the team was driven through Chesnut street. It is a most magnificent turnout and attracted the attention of all pedestrians. Mr. Helmbold proposes remaining in the city for some days, and will give our citizens daily opportunity of witnessing his elegant equipage.

TO BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS, AND THOSE SEEKING INVESTMENTS.—We have been requested to call attention to the sales of several very valuable estates advertised by the Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, comprising a valuable 1-3 northeast corner Front and Lombard streets, 213 by 130 feet; elegant country-seat, 22 acres, Chelten Hills; the Union Car Manufacturing Company, Twenty-seventh ward; valuable residence No. 1221 Walnut street; large lot and 12 dwellings northwest corner Spruce and Aspen streets. To be sold without reserve. See advertisements on page 5.

VERY INTERESTING.—The lecture delivered by Hon. I. S. Diehl last evening at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, on "Oriental and Bible Lands, was not only interesting but very instructive. Another lecture will be given to-night at the same place, and as the admission fee is only 35 cents, and the proceeds devoted to a very laudable object, we advise all our readers to attend.

STABLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About four o'clock this morning a stable on Wardier street, below Norris, belong to Mr. Otto, pie baker, was set on fire and totally destroyed. The building was a one-story frame. A horse perished in the flames. The loss sustained by Mr. Otto will reach one thousand dollars.

PROVED FATAL.—Patrick Hassett, who was injured internally by a barrel of molasses rolling upon him in Commerce street a few days since, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning. Deceased was aged twenty-three years, and resided in Stewart street, below Christian.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—The police of the Sixth district made a raid on corner-loungers last night and captured nine men, three at Broad and Race streets and six at Fifteenth and Wood streets. The prisoners were held to bail to keep the peace.

CLOSE DRIVING.—John Bailey was arrested at Second and Walnut streets yesterday for close driving, and was held in $400 bail by Alderman Dougherty.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, at No. 1169 S. Tenth street, upon the body of James Mulholland, aged 25 years, who died suddenly.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Seventeenth District Station House for a horse and wagon found at Twelfth and Fitzwater streets, yesterday.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—William Eckels was arrested yesterday and committed by Alderman Collins, to answer the charge of assault and battery on Barton Henry, residing at No. 1229 Francis street.

FOUND ADRIFT.—A skiff named "Don't Bother Me," and containing nine bushels of sweet potatoes, was found adrift in the Delaware at Lombard street wharf last night. The Delaware Harbor Police have charge of the property.

LARCENY.—Sarah Dougherty, for the theft of some hoop-skirts from a house in Hunter street, was yesterday arrested and held to bail by Alderman Jones.

—Robert Wild, a resident of Blackhawk county, Iowa, put an end to his life last week while suffering from a fit of the "blues," brought on by the failure of a railroad company to run their line through his property.

THIRD EDITION

GREAT SHAKES!

A TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE!

It Extends Over the Country.

Despatches from all Quarters.

Excitement and Confusion.

The South Carolina Election.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

A Severe Shock Felt in All Parts of the Country.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A violent shock of earthquake was felt, at 11·15 this morning, all over the country, and was distinctly felt in New York.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 20.—This city was visited with a severe shock of earthquake at quarter past 11 this morning. All the inhabitants rushed terror-stricken into the streets, and the excitement is intense. Buildings swayed so as to be perceptible to the naked eye. Much confusion prevails, and it is impossible to ascertain whether any serious damage was done.

IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—At quarter past 11 o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt here. Buildings rocked to and fro, and everybody rushed into the streets in alarm.

THE SHOCK IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—An earthquake was felt here at 11·26 this forenoon, causing a perceptible vibration of buildings, and creating great alarm among the people employed in upper stories. Near the corner of State street and Merchant row, a block of granite in the building was cracked, and another block forced outwards from the wall three or four inches. The shocks lasted thirty seconds. Reports from Montreal, Sackville, and Bangor state that the earthquake was felt at the same time with much force.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 20.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 11·26 this morning, lasting about fifteen seconds. The vibrations were from south to north. Clocks were stopped, crockery shaken down, etc., but no serious damage was done. No rumbling was heard.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 20.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about 11·35 this morning. Buildings were shook quite perceptibly, and on the wharves it was felt much more distinctly.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—About 11·15 to-day a shock of earthquake was felt in this city, lasting seven seconds. An undulating motion was distinctly perceptible, accompanied, some reports state, by a rumbling noise. The occurrence has naturally caused great excitement.

BANGOR FEELS IC TOO.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 2.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 11·35 A. M.

SO DOES LEWISTON.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 20.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 11·30 this morning, and caused some excitement, but no damage.

SYRACUSE HAS IT ALSO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about twenty minutes past 11 this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The South Carolina Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Despatches received to-day from South Carolina show that Governor Scott, with the entire Republican ticket, is elected. Two colored Congressmen are certainly elected, and perhaps three. The presumption is that a majority of the Congressional delegation is Republican.

The Internal Revenue Bureau.

Senator Cameron, who has had another interview with the President to-day, says he is satisfied that J. W. Douglass, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Delano. Cameron is still here fixing up other matters connected with the State of Pennsylvania.

Politicians of your State are at work canvassing to get a strong man for chairman of the next State Central Committee. Among the names mentioned are Covode, Forney, Cessna, and Moorhead.

FROM NEW YORK

Bids for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Twenty-nine proposals for bonds was received to-day, amounting to $4,172,200, at from 108·40 to 108·99. The awards will be two millions at 108·40 to 108·54.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do., 112¾; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63¾; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 65; Cumberland preferred, 25½; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 100; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 94¼; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 16½c.; Orleans, 16½c.; sales of 1000 bales. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat dull and scarcely so firm; sales of 41,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·32@1·32½ for new; red Western at $1·40@1·42. Corn firm and scarce; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 82@83c. Oats steady; sales of 26,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c; Western at 53c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols open at 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens firm; middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 11d. Western Flour, 28s. Corn, 28s. 9d.

—Robert Wild, a resident of Blackhawk county, Iowa, put an end to his life last week while suffering from a fit of the "blues," brought on by the failure of a railroad company to run their line through his property.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Revenue from Tobacco.

Increased Trade in Virginia.

Customs Receipts for the Week

Western Railroad Opening.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Senator Morton's Health.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A letter was received here this morning from Senator Morton, announcing an improved condition of his wife's health, and stating that he will be in Washington in a few days.

Virginia Tobacco Trade.

Supervisor Presbrey reports to the Internal Revenue Commissioner that the collections from tobacco by the sale of stamps in Virginia, for the quarter ending September 30, amounted to $1,199,924. The shipments to Northern and other cities in bond for the same period amounts to 7,820,151 pounds. The reports from all parts of the State indicate that there will be a largely increased amount of tobacco manufactured the next year.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending Oct. 15:—

New York	$2,973,714
Philadelphia	88,052
Baltimore	181,863
Boston	601,270
Total	$3,844,819

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander F. V. McNair is ordered to equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Master Nathan E. Niles ordered to the Pacific fleet; Ensigns Edward H. Wiley, Sumner C. Paine, and C. H. Buckingham are ordered to the Saginaw, to be employed in the Darien expedition; Lieutenant Commander George B. White is detached from equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The first passenger train that ever crossed the Mississippi river below St. Louis was transferred last evening from Belmont, Mo., to Columbus. The train was a special and elegant one, containing Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and some forty prominent citizens of St. Louis invited to accompany him to the State Fair at Atlanta, Ga., and the Cotton State Fair at Augusta, Ga. At the latter place a track will be laid to the fair grounds, and this train will be exhibited at the fair.

The passage of the Mississippi river by this train will inaugurate regular passenger traffic between St. Louis and all points South without vexatious delays and the inconvenience of changing cars at Belmont and Columbus. The excursionists were enthusiastically received at Columbus, and on their return a more formal reception will be given them.

The annual meeting of the Association of Congregational Churches of this State is now in session here and is well attended.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.

A Child Accidentally Killed by its Father.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 18th inst. says:—

A fatal accident occurred at Boyer's Prairie, in the northern part of St. Francois county, one day last week. A little son of Mr. William Nuby was lying ill upon a pallet on the floor of the residence. Mr. Nuby went into the house and took down his gun, preparatory to cleaning the weapon. He was unconscious of his son's presence in the room, the boy being covered up with the bed-clothes. While tampering with the gun it went off. Mr. Nuby did not observe any damage done and went about completing his work. Mrs. Nuby, hearing the report, ran into the house, asking:—

"What is the matter?"

"Nothing except my gun went off," answered Nuby.

"Did it do any damage?"

"Guess not—made a hole through that pallet" (pointing to the bed upon the floor); "that's all."

A look of horror came into the mother's face. "I guess you've killed my boy!"

Both ran to the pallet. The covers were thrown back, and the suspicion was realized as only too true. The ball had entered the thigh, and, passing upwards, lodged in the breast or chest, causing death almost instantly.

The feelings of the parents, of course, are indescribable. On Sunday last Rev. Mr. McFarland, of Hematite, preached the funeral sermon of the child, who is said to have been unusually bright and intelligent. Mr. McFarland says the crowd in attendance was the largest he had seen for ten years.

ON THEIR MUSCLE.

Jim Murray and Jerry Donovan Indulge in a Little Mill—The Police on Their Track—Driven from Penrose Ferry, the Square Heads Take Refuge in Jersey, and Get Through Two Rounds Before Their Fun is Spoiled.

Jim Murray, a muscular heathen from the golden shores of California, and Jerry Donovan, another of that ilk who belongs nearer home, each claimed to be the better man of the two. So a little "mill" was arranged for between their friends to put the point at issue at rest. Pennsylvania soil and $200 a side were the terms. Both of the bruisers were used to the business, Murray having at times indulged in the manly art on the Pacific Coast, while Donovan has frequently stood up in the ring here in the East.

This morning was the time fixed for the melee, and at an early hour the two combatants started for the scene of conflict on board a barge which was in tow of the steam tug Molyneaux. The departure was from Pine street wharf, and about one hundred admirers of the manly art made up the party—an ugly crowd ready for any villainy and prepared, by a choice assortment of blackjacks and "pops"—as Alderman McMullin would designate them—to have a high old time. The Molyneaux steamed down the Delaware to the mouth of the Schuylkill, and up the latter stream to the neighborhood of Penrose Ferry bridge, where the fight was to take place.

Meanwhile, the police authorities at Fifth and Chesnut streets had got wind of the scheme, and Sergeant Tappan and a squad of police were despatched in pursuit, on the steamtug Douglass. The hirelings of law and order unfortunately made such good time that they reached Penrose Ferry Bridge in time to prevent even an attempt at fighting, whereupon the Molyneaux steamed down the Delaware to Red Bank, where the square-heads effected a landing on the sacred soil of New Jersey, and prepared for their sport.

A ring was formed and Jim and Jerry came to the scratch. The first round resulted in the discomfiture of Donovan; likewise the second. Twice in succession the Californian sent his antagonist to his devotions. Donovan was badly hammered in those two rounds, and Murray was still without a scratch or bruise. At this juncture the adherents of Donovan, bent upon their champion being victorious by fair play or foul, made a grand assault upon the Murray gang. Blackjacks were freely drawn, and blood freely flowed, several of the victorious Murray's friends being badly cut about the head. Just as the row was fairly under way, the Douglass arrived, and the party of police effected a landing. The mill was suspended and the miscellaneous muss was brought to an end. The officers intimated their intention of taking the ringleaders into custody, but a motion towards their pistols on the part of the roughs and a reminder that New Jersey was not a part of Philadelphia detained them. It was about half-past ten, and the officers started on their return to the city. Murray, doubtless fearful of violence at the hands of Donovan's friends, accepted a polite invitation to return to the city on the Douglass, in which course he was followed by John Brogan, William Hagan, Dennis Higges, Thomas Jones, Thomas Maguire, and the omnipresent John Smith.

As soon as the tug was within the jurisdiction of the city, these gentlemen were taken into custody, and on arriving at the city they were marched up to the Central Station, where they arrived at about 1 o'clock, and where they will be dealt with as the law directs. Donovan and his admirers were left on Jersey soil, to be dealt with by Jersey officials. The party of police consisted of Sergeant Tappan and Officers Shilling, Brown, Bicking, Cortes, and MacDonald.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s 2 m	101	360 sh Read.	50⅜
$1000 Read 6s, 44-80	97⅜	200 do	50⅜
$3000 Pa Cp 5s	103⅛	100 do	50⅜
$1000 Phil & E 7s, c	88¾	100 do	50⅜
$100 City 6s N	102¾	300 do	50
$1500 Elmira 5s	58¼	500 do	50 1-16
5 sh N Cent R	42	100 do	50
4 do	42	100 do	50
47 sh Penna R	60⅜	400 do	50
40 do	60½	100 do	50⅛
23 do	60⅜	100 do	50⅛
33 do	60½	400 sh Leh N	32⅜
10 do	60⅜	200 do	32½
100 do	60⅜	200 do	32¾
4 sh Leh V R	58¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91¾	38 sh Read	50
$500 N Penna 7s	94	100 do	50
100 sh Penna R	60⅛	5 sh Far & M Bk	122
3